

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION CLOSES COURTHOUSE DOOR

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to your attention a terrible injustice. The victims of this injustice are hardworking, taxpaying American citizens who are being deprived of basic rights guaranteed to each citizen under the Constitution. Those rights are the right to due process of law and the right to equal protection of the law. Due process guarantees that when the Government might cause us harm, we should have a right to be heard. Equal protection requires equal treatment before the law.

If the Clinton administration has its ways, our citizens will be gagged and denied the right to be heard when they want to complain about what their Government is doing to them under the guise of protecting endangered or threatened species.

The Supreme Court has agreed to hear a case filed by two ranchers in Oregon asserting that Secretary Babbitt violated the Endangered Species Act [ESA] when he tried to reduce the amount of water available to those ranchers for their cattle and crops. They alleged that he disobeyed several requirements of the ESA that would have protected their economic interests. However, they never got their day in court. Mr. Babbitt's lawyers asked the judge to throw out their claim without a hearing. His lawyers claim that people are not protected by the Endangered Species Act so they have no right to complain when the Secretary violates the act and therefore, takes away their ability to support themselves.

The lawyers argued that people's economic, social or recreational concerns are not within the "zone of interest" of the ESA and therefore, they cannot sue to have the Court decide if the Secretary had violated the law.

The judge threw the ranchers out of court, but they appealed to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal. Once again, Secretary Babbitt's attorneys argued that the ranchers could not sue to have the Secretary's actions reviewed by the court, because they have no protections under the ESA. This is called the zone of interest test. The ninth circuit in *Bennett v. Plent*, 63 F. 3d 915 (1995) agreed with Secretary Babbitt's lawyers and once again threw these ranchers out of court ruling that they

were not within ESA's zone of interest. The ranchers have now appealed to the Supreme Court. However, Secretary Babbitt's attorneys are now worried about the political consequences of having everyday people denied access to judicial review of Secretary Babbitt's decisions, so they have quit arguing that these ranchers are not protected by the ESA. Instead, they are still arguing that these ranchers should not be allowed to sue but are basing their arguments on other legal technicalities, such as claiming that the ranchers sued the wrong Government agency within Secretary Babbitt's vast Department. At the Supreme Court level the case is known as *Bennett versus Spear*.

If the Supreme Court decides the case the way the lawyers have asked them to, it will leave the zone of interest test in place in all courts within the ninth circuit's jurisdiction. This means that people living in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Nevada, Arizona, and Montana will not be able to sue under the ESA to have a court review illegal actions by Secretary Babbitt. Since the courts in other areas of the country are not bound by the Ninth Circuit Court's decision, citizens in those areas will not have to pass the zone of interest test to have access to the courts. However, if the Supreme Court agrees with the ninth circuits decision, this zone of interest test will become the law of the land and will have broad legal implications, not just for the interpretation of the Endangered Species Act, but for a variety of other environmental statutes as well.

Putting it in layman's language—Secretary Babbitt's lawyers have opened the door of the courthouse to the environmental lawyers, given them millions of dollars of taxpayers money to pay for their lawsuits, and invited them to keep coming back. This has spawned a cottage industry for so-called environmentalists. Although the Federal Government subsidizes hundreds of environmentalists' lawsuits, they have slammed the door of the courthouse to average citizens just trying to protect themselves from abuses by Secretary Babbitt's Department. I have attached a list of cases filed under the ESA and the attorney's fees received by the lawyers in each of these cases. This list was supplied to the Committee on Resources by the Department of Justice.

To say this is unfair is a gross understatement. It is unfair in the extreme and in addition, it is resulting in unreasonable and unbalanced public policy. It is no secret that Federal judges are playing a key role in implementing the Endangered Species Act. When Secretary

Babbitt adopts new rules, he is required by law to receive public comment from any member of the public. When Federal judges interpret the law, they can exclude the general public and allow only a limited viewpoint to be heard. It is no wonder that we end up with judge-made law that is so unbalanced and unreasonable in so many cases.

Not all judges would turn away those citizens who wish to sue to protect their economic, social, or recreational interest. Judge Rosenbaum of the U.S. District Court in Minnesota had this to say when the lawyers representing the Clinton administration asked him to dismiss a suit filed by a group of snowmobilers. He scolded the Government because they could not identify a single person who would have been qualified to complain about the Government's overprotection of endangered species.

Judge Rosenbaum said "the Court is unwilling to adopt the view that the Fish and Wildlife Service is unrestrained if it cloaks any of its acts in the laudable robe of endangered and threatened species protection. This is a form of totalitarian virtue—a concept for which no precedent has been advanced and which is foreign to the rule of law."

He apparently does not agree with the Secretary Babbitt's view that under the law the Federal Government can never go too far in protecting endangered species. In briefs to the Supreme Court the Government says that no one can sue them if they go too far under the ESA.

According to the Secretary Babbitt's lawyers, if the Government violates the constitutional and legal rights of citizens, if it fails to follow the requirements in the Endangered Species Act designed to protect citizens' rights, there is no citizen who can sue to stop such Government overreaching.

That is an incredible statement by our Justice Department lawyers sworn to uphold our Constitution and our Bill of Rights.

I agree with Judge Rosenbaum that allowing only professional environmentalists to use the ESA to further their agenda, whatever that agenda may be, is foreign to the principles of fairness and due process that we hold so dear.

We need to let citizens who are directly impacted by the ESA into the courthouse so that the courts can hear all the facts, all the evidence, and let the truth guide their decisions. When only one side is allowed to present the facts, the truth becomes the victim of injustice.

Case name	Suit number	District	Attorney fees paid
1. Biodiversity Legal Foundation v. Babbitt	95-601	Colorado	\$1,000.00
2. Biodiversity Legal Foundation v. Babbitt	95-382	Colorado	8,000.00
3. Restore: The North Woods v. Babbitt	95-37	New Hampshire	5,400.00
4. Biodiversity Legal Foundation v. Babbitt	95-1815	Colorado	3,500.00
5. Biodiversity Legal Foundation v. Babbitt	95-816	Colorado	500.00
6. The Bay Institute of San Francisco, et al. v. Babbitt	94-0265	California, East	5,000.00
7. National Audubon Society v. Babbitt, et al.	94-0105	California, South	7,540.61
8. Friends of the Wild Swan, Inc., Alliance for the Wild Rockies, Inc., et al. v. Babbitt	94-0246	District of Columbia	4,500.00
9. Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance v. Morgenweck	94-717	Colorado	4,200.00
10. Environmental Defense Center v. Babbitt	94-0743	California, Central	4,074.75
11. Biodiversity Legal Foundation, et al. v. Babbitt	94-1086	Colorado	1,408.19
12. Biodiversity Legal Foundation v. Babbitt	94-0920	District of Columbia	5,000.00
13. Biodiversity Legal Foundation v. Babbitt	94-0920	District of Columbia	3,815.00

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Case name	Suit number	District	Attorney fees paid
14. Greater Gila Biodiversity Project v. USFWS	94-0288	Arizona	2,048.91
15. Southwest Center for Biological Diversity, et al. v. USFWS	94-0696	Arizona	1,665.00
16. Southwest Center for Biological Diversity, et al. v. USFWS	94-0739	Arizona	1,000.00
17. Environmental Defense Center v. Babbitt	94-0788	California, Central	3,815.00
18. Oregon Natural Resources Council v. Babbitt	94-666	Oregon	4,000.00
19. Mountain Lion Fountain v. Babbitt	94-1165	California, East	6,500.00
20. Dr. Robin Silver, et al. v. Babbitt	94-0337	Arizona	4,000.00
21. Dr. Robin Silver, et al. v. Babbitt	94-0337	Arizona	102,418.86
22. Southwest Center for Biological Diversity v. Babbitt	94-1034	Arizona	5,145.00
23. The Biodiversity Legal Foundation v. Babbitt	94-02441	District of Columbia	4,000.00
24. Idaho Conservation League v. Babbitt	94-0351	Idaho	5,000.00
25. Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides v. Babbitt	94-6339	Oregon	10,500.00
26. Southwest Center for Biological Diversity v. Babbitt	94-1946	Arizona	1,971.01
27. Southwest Center for Biological Diversity v. Babbitt	94-2036	Arizona	40,000.00
28. Native Plant Society of Oregon v. U.S. DOI	93-180	Oregon	13,046.19
29. National Audubon Society et al. v. Babbitt et al.	93-1152	District of Columbia	22,500.00
30. Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game v. National Marine Fisheries Service	93-1603	Oregon	8,405.06
31. Oregon Natural Resources Council v. Dept. of Commerce	93-293	Oregon	16,200.00
32. Clemmys Karmorata v. USFWS	93-6135	Oregon	2,522.30
33. Environmental Defense Center v. Bruce Babbitt	93-1847	California, Central	4,700.00
34. Environmental Defense Center v. Bruce Babbitt	93-1848	California, Central	4,700.00
35. Environmental Defense Center v. Babbitt	93-3379	California, Central	4,300.00
36. Desert Tortoise, et al. v. Lujan	93-0114	California, North	69,000.00
37. Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance v. Bruce Babbitt	93-2376	Colorado	8,500.00
38. Greater Yellowstone Coalition, et al. v. F. Dale Robertson (Chief, USFWS)	93-1495	District of Columbia	32,750.00
39. Natural Resources Defense Council, et al. v. Bruce Babbitt, Sec. DOI	93-0301	California, North	262,096.76
40. Sierra Club, et al. v. Bruce Babbitt, et al.	93-1717	California, South	11,368.76
41. Greater Gila Biodiversity Project v. USFWS	93-1913	Arizona	11,000.00
42. Sierra Club, et al. v. David Garber, et al.	93-069	Montana	55,000.00
43. Bay Institute of San Francisco v. Lujan	92-2132	California, East	60,000.00
44. Pacific Rivers Council v. Thomas	92-1322	Oregon	165,000.00
45. Colorado Wildlife Federation v. Turner	92-884	Colorado	31,351.90
46. Colorado Wildlife Federation v. Turner	92-884	Colorado	5,000.00
47. Environmental Defense Center v. Lujan	92-6082	California, Central	7,500.00
48. Idaho Conservation League v. Manuel Lujan, et al.	92-0260	Idaho	21,166.00
49. Canadian Lynx, Greater Ecosystem Alliance v. Lujan	21-1269	Washington, West	2,000.00
50. Canadian Lynx, Greater Ecosystem Alliance v. Lujan	92-1269	Washington, West	9,500.00
51. Friends of Walker Creek Wetlands v. Dept. of the Interior	92-1626	Oregon	12,000.00
52. Idaho Conservation League, et al. v. Lujan	92-0406	Idaho	8,000.00
53. Fund for Animals v. Manuel Lujan, et al.	92-800	District of Columbia	67,500.00
54. National Audubon Society v. Lujan	92-209	California, South	7,348.75
55. Wendell Wood, et al. v. Manuel Lujan, et al.	91-6496	Oregon	14,547.05
56. Wendell Wood, et al. v. Manuel Lujan, et al.	91-6496	Oregon	550.00
57. California Native Plant Society v. Manuel Lujan, Jr.	91-0038	California, East	16,678.25
58. Earth Island Institute, et al. v. Manuel Lujan, Jr.	91-6015	Oregon	32,338.70
59. The Fund for Animals ein., et al. v. Turner	91-2201	District of Columbia	36,000.00
60. West Snowy Plover v. Lujan	91-1421	Washington, West	7,719.92
61. Edward Wilkinson Mudd Jr. v. William Reilly, Admin., EPA	91-1392	Alabama, North	39,000.00
62. Hawaiian Crow v. Manuel Lujan	91-00191	Hawaii	195,000.00
63. Sierra Club v. Lujan	91-069	Texas, West	666,666.67
64. Sierra Club v. Lujan	91-069	Texas, West	666,666.67
65. Sierra Club v. Lujan	91-069	Texas, West	666,666.66
66. Sierra Club v. Lujan	91-069	Texas, West	1,550,000.00
67. Marbled Murrelet, et al. v. Manuel Lujan	91-522	Washington, West	43,519.49
68. Marbled Murrelet, et al. v. Manuel Lujan	91-522	Washington, West	17,589.98
69. Dioxin/Organochlorine Center and Columbia River United v. Dana Rasmussen	91-1442	Washington, West	61,500.00
70. Colorado Envtl. Coalition v. J. Turner	91-1765	Colorado	5,168.40
71. Florida Key Deer, et al. v. Robert H. Morris	90-10037	Florida, South	130,000.00
72. Conservation Council for Hawaii, et al. v. Manuel Lujan and John F. Turner	89-00953	Hawaii	44,635.25
73. National Wildlife Federation, et al. v. Robert Mosbacher, Sec. of Commerce	89-2089	District of Columbia	42,500.00
74. Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund v. Manuel Lujan, Jr., Sec. of Interior, et al.	89-1140	District of Columbia	9,000.00
75. Sierra Club, et al. v. James A. Baker, et al.	89-3005	District of Columbia	18,583.72
76. Resources Limited Inc., et al. v. F. Dale Robertson, et al.	89-41	Montana	90,000.00
77. Environmental Defense Fund v. Lujan	89-2034	District of Columbia	47,000.00
78. Silver Rice Rat, et al. v. Manuel Lujan	89-3409	District of Columbia	2,237.50
79. Northern Spotted Owl, et al. v. Donald Hodel, et al.	88-573	Washington, West	19,500.00
80. World Wildlife Fund v. Donald P. Hodel, et al.	88-573	Washington, West	56,718.00
81. Sierra Club and League for Coastal Protection v. John Marsh, et al.	86-1942	California, South	56,000.00
82. Greenpeace v. Baldrige	86-0129	Hawaii	44,774.16
83. Sierra Club, et al. v. Richard Lyng	85-69	Texas, East	88,794.01
84. Natural Resources Defense Council v. Donald Hodel (Kesterson)	85-1214	California, East	149,647.50
85. Natural Resources Defense Council v. Donald Hodel (Kesterson)	85-1214	California, East	518,000.00
86. Natl. Wildlife Foundation, et al. v. Endangered Species Committee, et al.	79-1851	District of Columbia	57,000.00
87. Defenders of Wildlife v. Thomas	Strychnine	Minnesota	20,000.00
			122,500.00

H.R. 4138, THE HYDROGEN FUTURE ACT OF 1996

HON. ROBERT S. WALKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring before the House H.R. 4138, the Hydrogen Future Act of 1996, for its immediate consideration.

Mr. BROWN and I are introducing H.R. 4138 to focus the U.S. Department of Energy's research and development of hydrogen as a fuel. Last year, with support on both sides of the aisle, a bill similar to this one, H.R. 655, passed the House with an overwhelming majority on May 2, 1995.

H.R. 4138, incorporates some changes made to the earlier bill to accommodate inter-

ests of Members of the Senate. These changes have been approved by the chairman and ranking members of the committees of jurisdiction.

I would like to thank the ranking member of the House Science Committee, Mr. BROWN, for his support in cosponsoring this bill with me. Mr. BROWN has long been a supporter of hydrogen research and development, and I have appreciated his efforts in this area.

I would also like to thank the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight for its co-operation on a provision in this bill over which it has jurisdiction.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4138 provides the legislative authority necessary to continue the research and development of hydrogen as fuel into the 21st century.

Hydrogen is essentially a nonpolluting, environmentally friendly, renewable resource that is one of the answers to our future energy needs.

Under H.R. 4138, the U.S. Department of Energy is directed to continue and expand its research and development of hydrogen as a fuel cooperatively with the private sector under a peer reviewed competitive process. H.R. 4138 slowly increases funding for R&D over a period of 5 years to a level recommended by the Department of Energy's hydrogen technical advisory panel. This increase, which will occur at a slower pace than recommended, will help assure the best utilization of the increase while allowing budget priorities to be decided under a balanced plan.

The Hydrogen Future Act, gives the House the opportunity to send to the Senate, and then the President's desk, a bill which is good for the environment, good for the economy, good for our health, and good for our future.

I hope my colleagues will join me in voting for passage of H.R. 4138, the Hydrogen Future Act of 1996.

ANTHONY ENGLISH HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to congratulate Mr. Tony English on his 25th anniversary with the Catholic Youth Center in Wilkes-Barre, PA. The community will gather to honor Tony on October 20, 1996, and I am honored to have been asked to participate in this event.

Having attended local schools, Tony began with the CYC as a volunteer fundraiser in 1962. After starting with the CYC he also joined the membership committee and the capital improvement drive committee. In 1966, Tony was hired as assistant to the athletic director. Under his direction, the CYC basketball league was expanded and the diocesan boys basketball tournament was initiated. He held one of the first area karate tournaments and founded the Junior Basketball Officials Club and was its first advisor. This club trained young people in officiating basketball games.

In 1967, Tony left the CYC to become the program director of the Wilkes-Barre City Recreation Board for 1 year. He then became superintendent of recreation for the city, supervising 23 playgrounds and 4 swimming pools.

Tony found the position challenging as he supervised more than 300 students in leadership positions.

In 1971 Tony left the superintendent position to return to the CYC as its executive director. For the next 25 years, Tony worked to expand the center's many services. He helped acquire land from Wilkes-Barre to build outdoor basketball and tennis courts. The center obtained money through the National Park Service to open a health center. The center went on to develop a first-rate child care and senior citizen program. The center's programs now benefit everyone including infants to seniors. Under Tony's leadership, the center has also been a strong antidrug policy supporter and has numerous antidrug programs in operation today.

Mr. Speaker, Tony English is a valuable member of the Wyoming Valley community. His youth programs have set the standard for excellence in our area. The CYC has grown and prospered under his able leadership. I am pleased to congratulate Tony on this milestone in his career and send my best wishes for continued success.

RISE 'N' STRIDE WALKING CLUB
10TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, it's a pleasure for me to congratulate the Richland Mall Rise 'n' Stride Walking Club on its 10th anniversary.

Americans are living longer, healthier, more active lives and much of it can be traced to these types of clubs. Gathering early each morning, the group, some of whose members are in their nineties, sets a brisk pace. The

club stresses the benefits of walking in reducing the risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, high cholesterol, and osteoporosis.

The Rise 'n' Stride Club also has started a Walker of the Month Program with plaques on display at the Richland Mall. I believe this kind of recognition of personal achievement will encourage more Americans to get out and walk for their health.

In addition, the club serves the community by organizing fund drives that have donated over \$3,000 in support of various community activities.

Maybe I feel so strongly about this club because my wife, Joyce, and I are regular walkers who have benefited from this low-stress form of exercise. It is clubs like Rise 'n' Stride that are helping to change attitudes toward fitness and provide incentive for people of all ages to get out and do something positive for their health.

I congratulate the Rise 'n' Stride Club on its 10th anniversary, its community involvement, and its dedication to improving its members' health and well-being.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY IS
OCTOBER 6, 1996

HON. MICHAEL PATRICK FLANAGAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. FLANAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the annual anniversary of German-American Day is on October 6, 1996. Due to the fact that this date falls on a Sunday this year, Chicago's National German-American Day will be celebrated on Friday, October 4, 1996, under the auspices of the Steuben Society of America, Chicago unit. This annual ceremony is held so that all German-Americans of the Chicago area can honor not only the illustrious General Von Steuben, but all German-Americans who have fought, served, and worked to make the United States the greatest country in the world. Today, more than 57 million Americans trace at least part of their ancestry to Germany and many of those are residents of the great city of Chicago, which has long had a most active and vibrant German-American community.

Since the arrival of the first German immigrants in Philadelphia, PA, on October 6, 1683, German-Americans have much distinguished themselves by their loyalty to their new homeland and their contributions to the cultural and economic life of the United States of America. German-Americans have faithfully supported and bolstered America's democratic principles. They have staunchly and steadfastly committed themselves to the advocacy of freedom for all people throughout the globe.

German-Americans have long been active participants in our society. They are part of the very foundation that has made the United States of America what it is today. Their example makes them most deserving of an annual German-American Day.

We in Congress honor and acknowledge all German-Americans and what they have done for our country and for the world. We in Congress call upon all citizens of the United States of America to acknowledge the exemplary services and contributions of our German-American citizens and to celebrate German-American Day on October 6.

TRIBUTE TO GREG MORRIS

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, the entertainment world lost a gifted and beloved actor on August 27, 1996, with the passing of Greg Morris. Morris, who would have turned 62 on Friday, is best known to all of us as the electronics genius who helped his fellow agents thwart the activities of unscrupulous governments in the immensely popular 1960's television series, "Mission Impossible."

Greg Morris was born in Cleveland, OH on September 27, 1934. He entered the University of Iowa in 1958 to play basketball; however, his basketball career was short-lived. Greg studied communications and theater arts and it was from this curricula that his love for the theater and acting would grow. Although he did not complete his studies at the University of Iowa, Greg expanded his skills in the arts by writing a jazz column for the Daily Iowan and producing a radio program on WSUI, "Tea Time."

From Iowa, Greg moved northwest to Seattle, where he landed his first professional roles in a few minor stage productions. His appetite for acting further whetted, he decided in the early 1960's to try his luck in Hollywood. Those of us who remember Hollywood during that period, can appreciate how difficult it must have been for Greg to strike out for the entertainment capital of the world. Although there were many gifted African-American actors looking for work in the television and film industry, only a few, such as Morris, Bill Cosby, Brock Peters, and Diahann Carroll were lucky enough to land roles that did not mirror the stereotypical roles historically given to African-American actors.

Like his African-American acting peers, however, Greg was special and his superior acting talents landed him roles in such television classics as "The Dick Van Dyke Show," "Ben Casey," "The Twilight Zone," and "Dr. Kildare."

Greg Morris was a pioneer for African-Americans seeking serious roles in television. His 7-year portrayal of "electronics wizard" Barney Collier thrilled millions of viewers, and no doubt steered many a youngster to pursue an education in electrical engineering, or to follow his/her dream to an acting career in Hollywood. I understand that Mr. Morris was most fond of the 7 years spent on this wonderful series, which was created by famed television pioneer Bruce Geller, who also served as the series' executive producer.

In 1979, Greg moved to Las Vegas to co-star in the television series "Vega\$,," with Robert Ulrich. Each week, Greg's character, "Lt. David Nelson," joined forces with Ulrich's character, "Dan Tana," to track down that episode's scourge of the week. Greg fell in love with the city of Las Vegas and decided to make it his permanent home.

Greg Morris was married for 38 years to Leona Morris. The couple had three children, including the actor Phil Morris, and daughters, Linda and Iona.

Mr. Speaker, I confess to having been a huge fan of Greg Morris. He was an outstanding actor; a man who broke down barriers in Hollywood, and a man who carved out a rich

legacy for other aspiring African American actors to emulate.

I also confess to having loved "Mission Impossible." I took tremendous pride in turning on my television set each week to watch Greg's character, Barney Collier, develop the most sensational electronics gizmo to foil the bad guys. Along with millions of his fans, I will miss Greg Morris. I therefore ask that my colleagues join me in extending our heartfelt appreciation to Greg's children for sharing their distinguished father with us for nearly four decades. He was a great actor. We shall miss him and extend our sincere condolences to his beloved family.

TRIBUTE TO JERRY JANCZAK

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Mr. Jerome "Jerry" Janczak, of Greenfield, WI, who will be honored November 7, 1996, by the South Side Business Club of Milwaukee as their Man of the Year.

Jerry's dedication to his family, his business and the Polish community in Milwaukee is a fine example for us all. He and his wife, Grace, have been married since 1954, are the proud parents of two sons and have been blessed with five grandchildren. A graduate of Milwaukee's Notre Dame High School, Jerry served our country proudly in the Air Force. In 1957, he began a distinguished career as a Milwaukee County employee, retiring in 1988 as a deputy clerk of courts, probate division.

Since 1972, Jerry has owned and operated J & J Trophies, a small business.

For many, many years, Jerry has been active in Milwaukee's Polish community, utilizing his talents in numerous ways, including serving on the board of directors of the Milwaukee Society, Polish National Alliance; the board of directors of Polish Festivals, Incorporated; and as a volunteer at Polish Fest, one of our city's unique ethnic festivals.

Jerry has served his parish well, and has been an active office holder of the South Side Business Club, St. Joseph's Foundation, and the St. Vincent DePaul Society.

It is therefore very fitting that Jerry Janczak be honored by the South Side Business Club for his many years of service to the community.

TRIBUTE TO LUCILLE MATYAS ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a longtime staff member in my district office, Lucille Matyas. Lucille has been an exceptional staff member in my office. She recently retired from after 11 years of exceptional service to the residents of the 3rd District of Illinois.

Family has always been of the utmost importance to Lucille. Lucille is the wife of the late Richard A. Matyas Sr. Lucille and her

husband had three children, George A. Matyas, Richard A. Matyas and Victoria A. Smith. She has two grandchildren, Richard and Reanna Matyas. While raising her three children, Lucille was involved in local activities and charities. In the past she has devoted her time to such groups as, Clear Ridge Baseball, St. Rene Mother's Club, Girl Scouts, De La Salle High School Parent's Club and the Maria High School Mother's Club. Lucille's dedication to these and other groups led to her involvement with politics on a local level. Lucille was a member of the 23rd Ward Democratic Women's Organization as well as the Chicago Democratic Women's Organization. The VFW Women's Auxiliary and St. Rene's Alter and Rosary Society have also received the benefit of support and volunteer time from Lucille.

Like a true Chicagoan, Lucille enjoys watching all Chicago sports teams and counts herself as one of the biggest Bulls fans in Chicago. Lucille enjoys spending time with her family and friends. In her spare time Lucille plays bingo, is an avid reader of books, collects dolls with her daughter and devotes quality time with her two grandchildren. Clearly, Lucille lives a life rich in experience and goodwill.

Lucille has a great many plans for after her retirement, these include enjoying life, spending time with her grandchildren and visiting with friends and family. Additionally, Lucille plans on traveling and sight seeing around the United States. Finally, Lucille will volunteer her spare time at local charities.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Lucille Matyas for her many years of dedicated service to the citizens of the 3rd district and to her family. With the combination of dedication to her community and family, Lucille is an inspiration and example to all. I will surely miss seeing her in my district office in Illinois. Lucille has truly been a joy to work with and her hard work and positive attitude have served my district well. I wish Lucille good luck in all of life's adventures.

TRIBUTE TO FRAN KLAUBER AND HOWARD KUSNICK

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two exceptional individuals from Sunrise, FL, Ms. Fran Klauber and Mr. Howard Kusnick. They will both be inducted into the Sunrise Chamber Hall of Fame on October 4, 1996 for their notable accomplishments in the chamber and in the local community. This is the second annual Sunrise Chamber Hall of Fame fundraiser dedicated to recognizing outstanding chamber members who have contributed their time and effort to help the chamber achieve a variety of successes in the Sunrise community.

I applaud the many years that Fran Klauber has spent as an active member of the Sunrise chamber. Fran has served on the chamber board, the president's advisory council, and has been involved in various programs that bridge the Sunrise business community and the local community. Fran has been instrumental in the success of the One for the Kids Program which brings business and schools

together so that students, teachers, and parents can interact with leaders in the community. Fran has actively supported the Sunrise Police Athletic League by helping to facilitate the program which provides sport activities for at-risk youth in the community. She devotes a considerable amount of time to enrich the lives of residents in the community through these programs. Currently, she continues to work on behalf of the education system as an ongoing day chair for the Leadership Sunrise Program, a program which gives business leaders valuable insight into Broward's public education system. Her accomplishments as a member of the chamber will forever touch the Sunrise community.

As three term president of the chamber, Howard Kusnick has been an active board member and currently represents the chamber as legal counsel. In 1995, the Broward County Council of Chambers recognized Howard as the Small Business Person of the Year for his leadership, direction and commitment to the business community. As an active member of the Broward Economic Development Council, he has helped to encourage new business in the county to improve the economy. Howard's contributions to the chamber have made a tremendous difference in Broward County.

I wish Fran and Howard the best on receiving this prestigious recognition from the Sunrise Chamber. I know that they will each continue to be effective business leaders and make a difference in the community.

F.M. KIRBY CENTER 10TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the 10th anniversary of the F.M. Kirby Center for the Performing Arts in Wilkes-Barre, PA. I am pleased to have been asked to join in a community salute of this milestone and to pay tribute to two outstanding community leaders, Mr. F.M. Kirby and Mr. Albert Boscov.

The Kirby Center was originally the centerpiece of the Comerford Theater chain. The state of the art movie theater was the first in the United states to offer air conditioning to its customers. Up until the 1950's the theater remained the focal point of motion picture entertainment in northeastern Pennsylvania. As television gained in popularity, attendance at the Comerford Theater began to suffer.

In 1972, the Wyoming Valley was hit by Hurricane Agnes. The storm caused the Susquehanna River to overflow its banks and devastate downtown Wilkes-Barre with dangerous flooding. The flooding caused extensive damage to the Comerford Theater which was eventually reopened. The flooding caused considerable damage to the downtown retail community and shoppers dwindled. In 1976, due to a lack of attendance the theater was forced to close.

The Comerford Building sat unused and in disrepair for the next 10 years. In order to avoid the destruction of the building, a group of concerned citizens took the first step of having the building placed on the historic register. This initial attempt at preservation was done with hopes of future development.

In 1985, Albert Boscov, the owner of Boscov's Department in downtown Wilkes-Barre became interested in renovating the theater. Mr. Boscov had a dream of turning the theater into a centerpiece performing arts center which would host local and national talent. He began a fund-raising campaign which in a little over a year and half raised \$4.3 million from thousands of members of the community, in large and small contributions. A major benefactor of the project was F.M. Kirby II, the son of the cofounder of the Woolworth's Department Store chain. In March of 1986 work was underway on what was to become the F.M. Kirby Center for the Performing Arts. In September 1986, the theater hosted opening night with a gala performance attended by local dignitaries and community leaders.

Mr. Speaker, the 10 years since that opening night have had many high and low points. Like most artistic institutions in our country, the members of the Kirby Center board have endured some economic hardship. In response to diminishing funding for the arts, patron memberships were established and the board of directors forged a profitable alliance with local business leaders to make the center a vibrant and active facility.

Demonstrating its commitment to the Wyoming Valley community, the center provides quality entertainment to over 15,000 school children a year. The center underwrites ticket costs to children's social service agencies and each year introduces a new class of children to the wonders of the arts through its International Children's Theater Festival which draws thousands of children to experience this spectacular event.

As the home of the Northeast Philharmonic Orchestra to its hosting of ballet, Broadway and Sesame Street Live, the Kirby Center has become the center for cultural activity in northeastern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, the entire community of the Wyoming Valley owes a debt to Mr. Al Boscov and Mr. Fred Kirby for their financial generosity and visionary thinking. They are responsible for taking a forlorn theater and converting it into the vibrant arts center it is today. They believed in the promise of downtown Wilkes-Barre and its long-term economic growth. I am proud to join in the tribute to these outstanding community leaders and to be part of this anniversary celebration.

CAMDEN CITY POLICE

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring a group of citizens that glorify the State of New Jersey. On May 14 of this year the city of Camden held its' police awards banquet. The event recognized citizens and police officers that went beyond the call of duty in their particular areas of service. While I have formerly acknowledged some of these individuals, due to a clerical error certain police officers were not mentioned by name. Therefore, I would like to highlight these officers who protect our communities and place our lives before their own. Their dedication and service to the people enables us to live in safety. Moreover, their example serves as a model for all citizens.

The following Rutgers University Police should be recognized for their meritorious service: Capt. Guy Still; Lt. Edmund Johnson; Sgt. Michael Amorim; Sgt. Louis Capelli; Officer John Denmark; Officer William Singleton; Officer Lynn Vrooman; Officer Tracy McGriff; and Officer William Princiotta.

The following officers were killed in the line of duty: Officer George F. Jefferis (1951); Sgt. Carmin Fuscillaro (1961); Officer George Schultz (1969); Officer Charles Sutman (1969); Officer Rand Chandler (1969); Officer Elwood Ridge (1973); and Officer Stuart Roberts (1975).

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN EDUCATION BONDING AUTHORITY PILOT PROJECT ACT OF 1996

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to establish an innovative funding mechanism to enhance the ability of Indian tribes to construct, repair, and maintain quality educational facilities. Representatives from tribal schools in my State of South Dakota have been working with tribes nationwide to develop an initiative which I believe will be a positive first step toward addressing the serious crisis we are facing in Indian education. The National Indian Education Bonding Authority Pilot Project Act is currently in draft form. I am introducing this legislation at this stage to begin dialog and debate among my colleagues on this important funding initiative.

Mr. Speaker, 56 percent of the American Indian population in this country is age 24 or younger. Consequently, the need for improved educational programs and facilities, and for training the American Indian workforce is pressing. American Indians have been, and continue to be, disproportionately affected by both poverty and low educational achievement. The high school completion rate for Indian people aged 20 to 24 was 12.5 percent below the national average. American Indian students, on average, have scored far lower on the National Assessment for Education Progress indicators than all other students. In 1994, the combined average score for Indian students on the Scholastic Achievement Test was 65 points lower than the average for all students. These statistics reflect the continued neglect of America's underserved Indian student population and are unacceptable.

By ignoring the most fundamental aspect of education; that is, safe, quality educational facilities, there is little hope of breaking the cycle of low educational achievement, and the unemployment and poverty that result from neglected academic potential.

The National Indian Education Bonding Authority Pilot Project Act establishes a bonding authority to use existing tribal education funds for bonds in the municipal finance market which currently serves local governments across the Nation. Instead of funding construction projects directly, these existing funds will be leveraged through bonds to fund substantially more tribal school construction, maintenance and repair projects.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs estimates the tribal school construction and repair backlog at \$850 million. Confounding this backlog, inflation and facility deterioration increases this amount by an estimated \$80 million per year. The administration's school construction request for fiscal year 1997 was \$23 million, and the House-passed level was a mere \$21 million. In this budgetary climate, I believe every avenue for efficiently stretching the Federal dollar should be explored.

Tribal schools in my State and around the country address the unique learning needs and styles of Indian students, with sensitivity to Native cultures, ultimately promoting higher academic achievement. There are strong historical and moral reasons for continued support of tribal schools. In keeping with our special trust responsibility to sovereign Indian nations, we need to promote the self-determination and self-sufficiency of Indian communities. Education is absolutely vital to this effort. Allowing the continued deterioration and decay of tribal schools through lack of funding would violate the Government's commitment and responsibility to Indian nations and only slow the progress of self-sufficiency.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to closely examine the National Indian Education Bonding Authority Pilot Project Act and join me in working to make this innovative funding mechanism a reality.

CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON ITS 85TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ENI F.H. FALCOMAVEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. FALCOMAVEGA. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of the Republic of China's 85th anniversary—this October 10, 1996—I wish to congratulate Taiwan for the outstanding accomplishments of this thriving and vibrant democracy of 21 million people.

Taiwan is one of the world's most compelling economic success stories, rising from World War II's destructiveness to become a global trading power with foreign exchange reserves today second only to Japan. Taiwan must also be commended for its significant progress toward democratization, which came to full bloom this year with Taiwan's first Presidential elections. These historic elections were conducted democratically and peacefully, despite the threats and provocations issued by the People's Republic of China.

In light of these achievements, Taiwan deserves not only our admiration, but support for Taiwan's drive for greater participation in the affairs of the international community. Taiwan's aspirations to be an active member of international organizations of the world community are well-founded. It has all the necessary qualifications: a sound political system, a much-admired world-class economy, and a genuine desire to maintain peace and stability in East Asia, and around the globe.

As noted recently by Taiwan's chief representative to Washington, Dr. Jason Hu, Taiwan's people only seek to receive fair treatment with dignity in the international community. The goal of participation within the global community of governments is, in my opinion, not the same as seeking independence.

On this 85th anniversary celebration for Taiwan, I would urge our colleagues to call upon the world's governments and international organizations to open their doors to Taiwan and extend upgraded ties to this most deserving friend and democracy.

GREECE: A VITAL ALLY IN THE BALKANS AND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD some recent remarks of mine on the topic of Greece: A vital ally in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean. The text follows:

GREECE: A VITAL ALLY IN THE BALKANS AND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

THE IMPORTANCE OF UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH GREECE

The civilization of ancient Greece has shaped the New World. Our democracy, and our highest ideals of citizen participation in public life, follow the Hellenic tradition. Our architecture, our arts and sciences, and the names of towns large and small across the breadth of the continent bear witness to Greece's profound influence on the American experience.

The historical legacy is great, but I also would like to speak of the importance of Greece today: the importance of strong United States relations with our friend, partner, and ally—the people and government of Greece.

A STABLE AND DEMOCRATIC GREECE

If you consider the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean today, you see a wide swath of instability, the result of several unresolved ethnic and national questions:

Intercommunal violence and the division of Cyprus continue; the peace process in Bosnia is at a critical stage; Albanian populations present a challenge to current governments in the former Yugoslavia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM); and Turkey is troubled by political instability and a new Islamic-led government that seems to be turning eastward.

In this uncertain environment of the southern Balkans, Greece stands out as a stable, democratic nation.

Greece's geography, as well as its long history of security cooperation with the United States and NATO, gives it a unique role to play.

The smooth transition from the Papandreu government to that of Prime Minister Costas Simitis underscores Greece's stability.

Greece is headed for another political transition now that Prime Minister Simitis has won re-election and will begin a full term as head of government. I am confident that the United States will be able to forge close working ties with him and his government.

THE GREEK-TURKISH RELATIONSHIP

Greek Prime Minister Simitis is to be commended for the peaceful resolution of the confrontation with Turkey over the Imia rocks in the Aegean earlier this year. His clear, stated desire to improve Greece's relations with all its neighbors and its European Union partners is encouraging. Once again Greece is demonstrating that it is taking steps to enhance peace and security in its part of the world.

I am also pleased that two months ago Greece agreed to lift its hold on a \$4.3 billion European Union (EU) aid package to several African and Middle East states, including Turkey.

Greece retains its hold on a \$490 million EU aid package for Turkey designed to help the Turks adjust to the demands of the EU-Turkey customs union.

GREECE'S SPECIAL CONCERNS

A sound U.S. policy in southeastern Europe must take into account Greece's special concerns and sensitivities.

The principle elements of good relations in this part of the world must be respect for international borders and respect for minority rights. In the absence of these two, there will be no stability.

We cannot contribute to political stability elsewhere in southeastern Europe and the eastern Mediterranean region if we contribute to political problems in Greece. In other words, we cannot resolve problems in Turkey, the FYROM, Albania or Cyprus at Greece's expense. In this regard, the United States has a special interest in ensuring the human rights of the Greek minority in Albania.

The United States also wants to ensure the rights of, and respect for, the important seat of the Ecumenical Patriarch of the Orthodox Church in Istanbul. The Patriarch is the spiritual leader of 260 million Orthodox Christians.

INSTABILITY IN TURKEY

This country, as well as Greece and our other NATO allies, are justifiably concerned by the political instability in Turkey. On July 8, the Turkish Parliament endorsed the coalition government led by Islamic Welfare Party leader Necmettin Erbakan.

This coalition includes the right-of-center True Path Party led by former Prime Minister and current Foreign Minister, Tansu Ciller.

This marks the first time in the 73-year history of the Turkish Republic that it is headed by an avowed Islamic, instead of secular, leader. The Welfare party and its leader, Erbakan, have taken a populist, anti-western and anti-NATO position on several key issues.

Regardless of the leadership in Turkey, it is in the national interests of Greece and the U.S. to keep Turkey firmly rooted in the western security alliance.

In a hopeful sign, Erbakan initially allayed U.S. and western concerns about the nature of his government. Contrary to his campaign rhetoric, he reaffirmed Turkey's status as a democratic, secular state as well as its links to NATO and the west. His Welfare Party also reversed its previous position and agreed in July in a parliamentary vote to extend the mandate of the U.S.-led Operation Provide Comfort in northern Iraq until the end of the year.

These are positive sighs. But there remain many tests ahead.

In Iraq, Saddam Hussein's invasion of Irbil, and the success of his Kurdish partner Massoud Barzani against a rival Kurdish faction, place great stress on U.S.-Turkish ties. Turkey supported U.S. military action against Iraq, but U.S. planes based in Turkey did not participate in that military action. Turkey wants to resume normal commerce and normal relations with Iraq, but the United States wants to keep Turkey part of the coalition to contain Iraqi aggression.

In southeastern Turkey, the government's attempt to stamp out an insurgency with military force is causing great hardship, and by all account appears counterproductive. The Turkish government needs to pursue a political solution that respects the rights of Kurdish citizens of Turkey if it is to defeat

the terrorist challenge of the Kurdish Worker's Party (PKK).

In Iran, Prime Minister Erbakan unfortunately has acted upon his campaign promises of closer ties to his eastern Islamic neighbors. Last month, on his first official visit abroad as Prime Minister, Erbakan signed a \$23 billion, long-term agreement to purchase natural gas from Iran.

Turkey is energy short and wanted to reduce its dependence on natural gas for Russia. But this move toward Iran is disturbing. It pushes Turkey toward a broader and more active relationship with Iran, a terrorist nation, just at a time when the U.S. is moving to further isolate that nation.

This new gas deal could also trigger economic sanctions against Turkey as a result of the new Iran-Libya sanctions law.

Greece and the United States must remain vigilant to ensure that Turkey under the leadership of the Welfare Party continues to remain an integral part of the western security alliance.

THE CYPRUS ISSUE—THE YEAR OF CYPRUS

According to former Assistant Secretary of State for Europe, Richard Holbrooke, 1996 was supposed to be the "Year of Cyprus" when the Administration was to make a big push for a negotiated settlement.

Many of us in the Congress applauded this long-awaited initiative to provide active and sustained U.S. leadership in the pursuit of a settlement of the Cyprus dispute.

But the initiative got derailed even before the new year began, with the fall of the Ciller government in Turkey and then the Imia rocks confrontation.

As I understand it, the planned U.S. initiative—if and when it gets off the ground—is more procedural than substantive. The plan is to determine if the political will for a settlement exists among the parties in Cyprus and in Athens and Ankara. If the will exists, the U.S. will begin an intensive round of shuttle diplomacy among the parties.

Substantively, the outlines of a settlement have been on the table for some time—the UN plan for a bi-communal, bi-zonal federation.

EU and UN officials are hopeful that EU accession talks with Cyprus, planned to begin in late 1997 upon completion of the EU's on-going Inter-Governmental Conference, will provide the impetus necessary—both among Greek and Turkish Cypriots—for a comprehensive solution to the Cyprus problem.

RECENT VIOLENCE IN CYPRUS

Unfortunately, the violence in Cyprus southeast of Nicosia this summer which claimed at least four lives darkens the prospects of progress toward peace.

In a press statement of August 14, I condemned the violence on Cyprus—the worst clashes since the Turkish invasion of 1974—and urged all sides to step back from further escalation. I also expressed my deep concern about the fighting between Greek and Turkish Cypriots as well as the use of force by Turkish troops which resulted in the death of two Greek Cypriots and the wounding of 11, including two UN peacekeepers.

It is clear that the current stalemate cannot be allowed to fester. If it does, further violence and escalation is predictable. The tense situation on Cyprus needs concerted and top-level attention and the involvement of the President himself.

Our priorities should be to reduce tensions along the UN buffer zone on the island, reduce the inflow of arms to the island, restart intercommunal peace talks and find a basis for direct Greek Cypriot-Turkish Cypriot talks.

THE ALBRIGHT-BEATTIE TRIP

Prior to the recent round of violence, the Administration had energized its diplomatic

activity on the Cyprus issue. I was pleased that on July 17-18, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Madeleine Albright and Special Envoy Richard Beattie traveled to the region with specific recommendations for easing tension in the buffer zone and in an effort to improve the atmosphere for advancing a negotiated settlement.

Unfortunately, one of the positive results of this visit, a proposed meeting between the commanders of the Greek Cypriot forces and of the Turkish forces on the island—which would have been the first such meeting since the occupation of northern Cyprus in 1974—did not take place as hoped, due to differences over whether representatives of Turkish Cypriot forces would be present.

Although the trip did not result in any significant break-throughs, it was viewed in the Administration and the region as an important step in diffusing tension, in dealing with security and military issues and, hopefully, in creating a suitable environment to start a more substantive U.S. initiative later this year.

THE U.S. ROLE IS CRITICAL

The recent violence in Cyprus underscores my long-held view that progress on Cyprus is long overdue and should be a high U.S. priority. It remains my hope that a fair and lasting settlement of the Cyprus dispute can be reached in the coming months.

It has always been my firm belief that only high-level and sustained U.S. attention will convince all parties and particularly the Turks, to resolve the Cyprus issue.

It is in U.S. interest as well as all the people of the region that we find a just and lasting solution to this problem.

Turkey remains the key to progress on Cyprus. Only Turkey can push Turkish-Cypriot leader Denktash toward a settlement.

Now is the time to push a U.S. initiative forward. I urge the Administration and specifically Ambassador Beattie, the President's special envoy on Cyprus, to reactivate his diplomacy so that further violence can be averted.

MACEDONIA

Improved relations between Greece and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, FYROM, are critical to greater stability in the southern Balkans.

The U.S. has been more sensitive than any of Greece's other allies to Greek concerns regarding FYROM. This Administration has sought to balance its desire to respect Greek concerns with the need to address the new realities created by the dissolution of the former Yugoslavia.

I have consistently urged the Administration to link recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations with FYROM to a series of steps by the Skopje government to reassure the legitimate security concerns of Greece.

Now this policy is succeeding. Last fall, the Foreign Ministers of Greece and FYROM finalized an agreement which separated the intractable name issue from the other issues. Under the agreement FYROM agreed to change its flag and amend its constitution, and Greece agreed to end its economic blockade of FYROM—which was hurting Greece as well.

This historic agreement was brokered by two Americans, former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on behalf of the UN and special U.S. envoy Matthew Nimetz.

Face-to-face talks at the UN have so far been unable to produce an agreement on the official name for FYROM. It seems that the FYROM authorities have been unwilling to compromise on this key issue.

I am hopeful that the agreement between Greece FYROM will move us from an era of confrontation and instability to one which

will prove mutually advantageous to the people of both Greece and FYROM.

The United States and its NATO allies want to continue to assist Greece and FYROM—within the framework of the UN-sponsored negotiations—to work out their remaining mutual problems, particularly the name issue, as soon as possible.

The failed assassination attempt on FYROM President Gligorov last year, as well as the continuing unrest among the ethnic Albanian population, vividly demonstrates the fragile stability in FYROM, and the need for regional stability.

CONCLUSION

I would like to conclude by reaffirming the special relationship that exists between the United States and Greece. This relationship is based on our long history of shared values and our common interests in stability in southern Europe.

Stability in Greece stands in stark contrast to the unsettled situation in Turkey and the rest of the Balkans. We must continue to engage with Turkey, as a critical NATO ally on a whole range of issues.

But until Turkey can resolve key issues—particularly finding some sort of political solution in southeastern Turkey and ending the division of Cyprus—the U.S. and Greece will find their efforts to achieve lasting stability in southeastern Europe thwarted.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAN MEYERS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, last week, on two occasions, I was recorded as not voting on measures at a time when I was on the House floor and did insert my voting card.

On Tuesday, September 17, I voted "yes" on rollcall 415, a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill conferring honorary citizenship on Mother Teresa.

On Thursday, September 19, I was on the floor when rollcall vote No. 422 was called, and I voted "yes" on the majority leader's motion to table the Linder privileged resolution.

I am uncertain why these votes did not register, but I was present and voting in both instances.

THE IMPACT OF THE IRISH POTATO FAMINE ON AMERICAN HISTORY

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduced legislation along with Representative MENENDEZ to encourage America's schools to teach our young students about a tragic period in history that nearly destroyed the people and country of Ireland and forever changed the face of America.

The mass starvation in Ireland from 1845 to 1850 initiated by the dramatic failure of the Irish potato crop is most commonly referred to as the Irish Potato Famine. Although Europe's poorest country in the middle 19th century, Ireland's 8 million inhabitants were curiously

well-nourished. The Irish people relied on the potato for the bulk of their diet since it was inexpensive and high in nutrients. However, in 1845, the Irish potato crop was ruined across the entire countryside by phytophthora infestans, an airborne petilence. At the time, no one knew what caused the potato blight and so little could be done to save the crops. Across the whole of Ireland, potatoes simply rotted on the ground.

The failure of the potato crop led to the inability of most Irish families to pay the rent on their cottages which, after Britain's annexation of the island in the late 18th century, were often owned by British landholders. The vicious cycle of poverty was held intact by both the continuation of the potato blight and the active exportation of the Irish grain crop by the British Crown. Those who traveled across the island during the famine noted the horrifying situation in which they encountered the Irish people. Men, women, and children literally starved to death on the roadside and families huddled together in the cold waiting to die. In fact, while visiting Ireland in 1845, the African-American abolitionist Frederick Douglass wrote that the people of Ireland "are in the same degradation as the American slaves."

A number of British groups threw aside the prevailing prejudices against the Irish to provide relief from what had become a starvation of epidemic proportions in the colony. The Quakers, or the Society of Friends, even set up a vast array of soup kitchens throughout the countryside. However, it was not enough to stop the hunger and loss of farming wages. By the end of the epidemic in 1850, more than 1 million Irish had perished from the hunger, cold, and disease brought about by the potato blight. It seemed the only way to elude the horrors of the famine was to leave Ireland—and so many did just that:

Although the voyage was treacherous and relatively expensive, more than 1 million Irish emigrated to the United States during the famine. Initially, they settled in the cities of the northeastern seaboard such as Boston and New York. Later they pushed westward to Chicago, the Great Plains, and the uncharted Western territories. With them they brought their Celtic culture and determination. Aside from impacting the basic makeup of the American people, Irish-Americans have made significant contributions in American business, law, music, athletics, literature, religion, and politics. In fact, U.S. Presidents John F. Kennedy and Ronald Reagan, considered by many to be the greatest Presidential orators in their respective political parties this century, are both from Irish-American families.

Perhaps, though, the legacy of the Irish Famine's immigration wave to America is most evident in our everyday lives. Today, 5 million of New Jersey's 8 million inhabitants claim some Irish descent, as do millions of other Americans. The resolution put forth today by myself and Representative MEMENDEZ recognizes the contributions made by Irish-Americans to our greater American heritage. Irish-Americans have left an indelible mark on American culture and history, and for that reason our children should learn more about the tragic famine which brought so many of them to our shores in search of freedom from hunger, freedom from want, and freedom from colonial rule.

PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN
ACT OF 1995—VETO MESSAGE
FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104-
198)

SPEECH OF

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, today we will vote on whether to override President Clinton's veto of the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act which this body passed on November 1, 1995. The House voted overwhelmingly to ban this procedure, however, despite these earlier votes, this procedure is still being carried out today.

After many months of testimony and debate on this issue, and after seeing and hearing the grizzly details of this procedure, Congress voted to end its practice.

Dishearteningly, the cries of the children and those of their parents were ignored by the President when he vetoed this bill. Since the time of that veto, I have received over 2,000 letters and postcards from my constituents. All of these letters expressed the shock and sorrow they felt that the partial-birth abortion procedure was not brought to an end. These letters asked, pleaded, begged, and prayed that this Congress, that this House—the people's House—vote once again on this issue. They asked us, their representatives in Government, to vote again and override the President's veto. They asked us to ban partial-birth abortions.

I had hoped that we would not have had to vote on this again. I had hoped that the President would have joined this Congress to ban the cruel procedure that my colleagues here have so clearly described. Unfortunately, the President did not join with this Congress, nor did he join with the people of this great country in banning this procedure—he vetoed this bill. So, it is with a purposeful will and a compassionate heart that I ask my House colleagues to vote yes on this vote and override the President's veto and ban this callous act of partial-birth abortions.

SITUATION IN CYPRUS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the recent shootings of two young Cypriots and a Turkish Cypriot soldier highlight the need to demilitarize Cyprus as a first step toward achieving a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem. Last fall, the U.S. House of Representatives adopted a resolution calling for demilitarization, and it was subsequently approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Unfortunately, demilitarization will not occur demilitarization, and it was subsequently approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Unfortunately, demilitarization will not occur unless Turkey demonstrates the political will to compromise. In order for that to happen, the United States and its European allies must

make a concerted effort to convince Turkey that an end to the division of Cyprus is in everyone's security interest.

I urge all Members to consider the following letter to the editor submitted by Andrew J. Jacovides, the Ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus and respected colleague. Mr. Jacovides makes a compelling case in support of a strong effort toward Cyprus reunification and the protection of human rights on the island. It appeared in the Washington Post on September 9, 1996.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 9, 1996]

CYPRUS: THE PROBLEM IS SOLVABLE

(By Andrew J. Jacovides)

The editorial "Cyprus: Try Everything" [Aug. 26], though well intended and timely, particularly in the wake of the recent brutal murders of two unarmed young Greek Cypriots who were peacefully demonstrating their justifiable feelings against Turkish occupation, miscasts some of the main relevant issues.

The recent events demonstrate that the status quo of occupation and forcible division is unacceptable and is indeed a source of tension and instability as well as the cause of grave injustice and much human suffering. In fact, there is much more in common that can unite Greek and Turkish Cypriots than the differences that at present divide them (though, of course, this does not hold true for the Anatolian settlers or the "Grey Wolves" imported from Turkey).

The Cyprus problem is solvable, and the basis for its solution lies within the parameters defined by U.N. resolutions, voted for also by the United States. In addition to the prospect of Cyprus's accession to the European Union highlighted in The Post's editorial, the demilitarization of Cyprus is a key element. In a resolution overwhelmingly adopted by the House of Representatives last September, Congress "considers that ultimate, total demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus would meet the security concerns of all parties involved, would enhance prospects for a peaceful and lasting resolution of the dispute regarding Cyprus, would benefit all of the people of Cyprus, and merits international support."

There has been no lack of prominent diplomats engaged in the search for a Cyprus settlement, including Richard Holbrooke, Richard Beattie and, most recently, U.N. Ambassador Madeleine Albright. We certainly welcome such engagement. What is lacking, however, is the political will and the flexibility necessary to make a breakthrough toward a compromise solution on the part of Ankara, which has long held the key to such a solution through its military, economic and political dominance of the occupied northern part of Cyprus since 1974. Regrettably, the current regime in Turkey does not hold much promise that this will happen soon, unless there is a concerted international effort directed toward Ankara.

A just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem is to the benefit of all parties concerned and is in fact crucial to improved relations between Greece and Turkey. For the United States, which has excellent relations with Cyprus as highlighted during the recent visit of President Glafcos Clerides to Washington, such a solution enjoys bipartisan support and is in the national interest. It can be achieved with active U.S. engagement and will be a foreign policy success for the United States and indeed for any administration.

The issue is not to just "try everything" but to take all appropriate and effective steps to end the division of the island and safeguard the security and human rights of all its people in a demilitarized, federal Cyprus within the European Union.

BROOKSIDE AMERICAN LEGION
50TH YEAR

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the American Legion Brookside Post 837 on its 50th anniversary. In commemoration of this special event, it is my pleasure to bring the history of this post to the attention of my colleagues.

The dedication of the members of Brookside Post 837 and its many members have brought it to this proud moment. Fifty years ago in 1946, a group of World War II veterans from the Brookside and North End sections of Wilkes-Barre gathered to begin plans to organize a chapter of the American Legion. Contact was made with Commander Renfer of District 12. He advised the group and provided charter application information. The application was submitted with only 20 signatures and the charter was granted. An election of officers was conducted, and the group chose Nick Maliborsky as the first commander.

Over the years the membership declined and the charter was in jeopardy. A reorganization of the post began. Paul Makuch was elected second commander of the post. Commander Makuch's resilience and good leadership were instrumental in bringing a number of members back to the post. There are now approximately 185 members.

Brookside Post 837, "The smallest Post that does the most," is known for its support of Legion affairs such as; military wake services and funerals, parades, community sponsored activities, and strong comradeship.

Their history would be incomplete if not for the dedication of the women of the Ladies Auxiliary. These ladies must be acknowledged for their tireless efforts on behalf of the post and their spouses.

Mr. Speaker, the beginning years were difficult for this post, but due to the solid foundation of loyal members past and present, Brookside Post 837 now proudly celebrates 50 golden years of dedicated service to God, country, and the community. I am pleased to have been asked to be a part of this milestone celebration and send my best wishes to these proud Legionnaires for a prosperous future.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID E. MCCREE

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 29th anniversary of Rayburn Underground Garage Attendant Dave McCree's employment on Capitol Hill. On Monday, September 30, 1996, Dave will retire from the "Hill," where he has worked for nearly three decades. In recognition of his years of service to this great institution, I am pleased to rise today to wish him a wonderful retirement and to thank him for his year of service to the United States House of Representatives.

For the past 29 years, Dave's has been one of the first faces Members and staff encounter upon entering the Rayburn garage on C

Street, S.W. If your battery failed, Dave has been there for all of us with the portable recharger. If your problem was a flat tire, he has been there to repair your flat. And if the problem was a bothersome little clink under the hood, he has been there to offer advice and to occasionally tinker under the hood until the problem was resolved. In every instance, Dave has rendered this service with a smile, and with a sincere willingness to help.

Dave began his career on Capitol Hill on September 24, 1967. For the past 29 years, he has risen before most of us to make the trip from his native Baltimore to work on Capitol Hill. Among his most cherished memories I am told are the many dignitaries he has met, especially the renowned actors Kirk Douglas, Telly Savalas, legendary football great Rosie Grier, and the actress we all know as Wonder Woman, Linda Carter.

A man of few words, Dave has—I am sure—witnessed many changes on the "Hill" during the past 29 years. He has done so with dignity, and with a resolve to discharge his duties with the same high degree of excellence and dedication that have served as hallmarks of his career with the United States House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, those of us who have been here for many years can look with pride to the character and service of people like Dave McCree. He has been a loyal and dedicated employee whom we shall miss. Please join me in extending our heartfelt thanks to him for his years of service to this institution, and in wishing him and his family of five adult children continued happiness and success in the future.

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, corporate downsizing and layoffs continue to heighten the anxiety of the American worker.

In the new economy of the 1990's American workers can expect to change jobs seven or eight times throughout their careers.

No one can guarantee American families job security—however, American families can be protected from the destructive consequences of economic change—such as families losing health insurance and losing pension protection. We can also offer job training to increase the skills of our workers facing a rapidly changing job market.

Both President Clinton and the Democratic families first agenda call for initiatives to solve these problems, as well as to promote worker retraining and put people on the path of re-employment and higher wages.

But Government cannot solve the problem of worker anxiety alone—Corporate America must take responsibility, as well.

The following essay by noted social commentator Paul Harvey directly addresses the issue of corporate responsibility. Mr. Harvey, in his unique style, discusses Aaron Feurstein, president of Malden Mills, who continued to pay his employees even after his plant burned down.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. Feurstein's actions—it is this type of commitment that builds

security, trust and commitment between our Nation's workers and their employees.

[From the Paul Harvey News, Apr. 27, 1996]

NONE OF MY BUSINESS

Any business begins with an idea and grows by selling that idea. It sounds simple. It is not.

Retirement areas are studded with cheap grave markers. Pa and Ma, recently retired, have always enjoyed meeting people. Why not take their life savings and invest in a small retail business?

Buying and selling sounds like fun.

But Pa and Ma and their business are likely to suffocate under an avalanche of tax forms and other government required documents.

You'll see this cruel rise and fall repeated many times in any shopping mall. This next relates to that, however, distantly:

These days, for any business to keep going requires further investment in tax accountant, lawyers, bookkeepers and sales staff.

And on the way to incorporation on a large scale, the business is likely to accumulate redundant layers of bureaucracy and to leave its "heart" behind.

You have sometimes been amazed at how some big corporation will invest millions of dollars a year in "public relations" then—with one heartless massive layoff of workers just before Christmas—the corporation shoots itself in the foot.

A corporation has outgrown its bristles when its bean-counters announce with pride "record profits" one week before its labor relations lawyers are scheduled to negotiate a new contract.

What has come to be called "corporate downsizing" is going to be a significant economic issue in the next election.

There is no way to streamline an over-bloated business other than by shrinking the number of employees but unless corporate giants also practice "the golden rule" in their dealings with employees they are inviting a rude rebuke.

Enlightened management has already learned to weigh short-term profits and the obligation to stockholders—and balance those considerations against treating employees fairly, preserving customer loyalty and maintaining an affirmative public image.

Any CEO who orders layoffs in the name of cost-cutting while preserving his own multi-million dollar income intact is at least unfeeling.

Industries are going to need all the friends they can get next polling time.

One good example is worth a thousand admonitions: When Malden Mills burned last December, its President Aaron Feurstein vowed to rebuild and to keep all his workers on the payroll.

This icon of corporate decency has been rewarded with three divisions already running again and 80% of all employees back at work.

It cost Malden Mills ten million dollars to pay those workers while they are idle but, back at work, both quality and efficiency are better than ever. At one plant production has doubled!

Mr. Feurstein says, "To discard responsibility to our workers and to think only of profit in the long run will profit no one."

HONORING TELAMON ELECTRONICS

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a dynamic small business in my dis-

trict. Telamon Electronics will celebrate the opening of its expanded facility in Chino, CA, on October 1. Located 35 miles of Los Angeles, the growth of Telamon Electronics—a subsidiary of Telamon Corp. in Indianapolis—is having a significant impact on the economy of California's 41st District.

Telamon Corp.—working with suppliers and customers, including Nortel and Pacific Bell—has been providing high-technology telecommunications products and services to the telecommunications industry since 1984. Telamon was founded by Albert Chen, who built the company with the vision that a highly creative company poised to support one of the world's fastest growing industries could gracefully combine financial success, corporate growth, employee satisfaction, the highest quality products, and services in the industry, as well as customer satisfaction.

Over the years Telamon's range of capabilities has increased, as its reputation for creative solutions with uncompromising quality has become widely recognized. This has resulted in enormous growth—from sales of \$400,000 in 1985 to sales of \$108 million in 1995.

In 1989, Telamon Electronics was established as a value-added supplier of material management, preinstallation assembly, and other support services to Regional Bell Operating Cos., independent telephone companies, and government agencies located in the Western United States. Under the leadership of Michael Shen, president and Allen Vick, vice president, Telamon Electronics has achieved great success, which it has passed along to the city of Chino, the county of San Bernardino, and the State of California. As the highest sales tax generator out of 2,100 businesses in the city of Chino, Telamon Electronics added almost \$1 million in tax revenue to the economy of California's 41st District.

Tax revenue is only one part of Telamon Electronics' impact on the local economy. Telamon provides employment for many people in the inland Empire. The number of employees has grown to over 35 in 1996. To foster employee growth, Telamon Electronics offers profit sharing, suggestion rewards, scholarships for employees' children, and education grants for professional growth.

It gives me great pleasure to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Albert Chen, Michael Shen, Allen Vick, and all the employees of Telamon Electronics for making a real difference in our local community.

THE 175TH ANNIVERSARY OF TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN ST. AUGUSTINE, FL

HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring the attention of my colleagues to an event of great historical significance which will be occurring in my district on October 13, 1996. On that date, Trinity Episcopal Church of St. Augustine—Florida's oldest Protestant Church—will celebrate its 175th anniversary.

Established in 1821 by a missionary priest from St. Phillips Episcopal Church in Charleston, SC, Trinity has had a long and distinguished history. It was one of five churches in

the State of Florida which met in 1838 to form the diocese of Florida; and it has always been an integral part of life in St. Augustine, America's oldest city.

Trinity has met the worship needs of many thousands of people over the last 175 years. In addition, the parish has shown a continuing commitment to serving the community at large. Trinity supports St. Gerard House, which cares for unmarried pregnant women; and provides meeting space for various groups, including alcoholics anonymous. The church also helped to create St. Francis House, a facility which provides assistance to the poor and to transients who pass through St. Augustine. In addition, Trinity's Early Learning Center provides a nurturing and educational environment for some of the community's youngest residents.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating the members of Trinity Church on reaching this significant milestone, and in thanking them for their devotion to spreading the word of God and serving others.

RETIREMENT COMMENDATION OF RICKY N. RIGGINS

HON. DICK CHRYSLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. CHRYSLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Chief Ricky N. Riggins.

Chief Ricky N. Riggins was born in Oxnard, CA, on June 29, 1954. He graduated from Nordhoff High School in June, 1972, and attended Ventura Junior College for one semester before joining the U.S. Navy on February 5, 1973. His illustrious 24-year career has led Chief Riggins to various assignments after completing signalman training in San Diego.

While on active duty, Chief Riggins attended Central Texas College. He graduated in August of 1994, receiving an associates degree in general studies. Signalman Chief Petty Officer Riggins plans to attend Michigan State University to complete his masters degree after he retires.

Chief Riggins has served his last 2 years as the leading chief signalman on board the U.S.S. *Germantown* (LSD-42), responsible for the welfare and training of all assigned personnel in the communications division as well as the operations department. Chief Riggins is married to Pantipa Hartke of Korat, Thailand. They have four children: First, Ricky, Jeremy, and Jamie, as well as two grandchildren, Ricky and Jeremy, Jr.

Chief Riggins has had significant community involvement. He was active in his church as a deacon, a lay leader, as a member of his church council youth ministries committee, and as church council secretary. Chief Riggins served as a Red Cross volunteer providing service to military families, and as a contact person for military service members and their families through the Red Cross Service to Military Families. With over 500 hours contributed in the State of Michigan and around the world, Rick was selected as the SMF Volunteer in the Spotlight for the month of October 1993.

Rick has been involved in the Boy Scouts of America in Lansing, MI, and abroad in Japan's Far East Council. During his reassignment to Sasebo, Japan, for the last 2 years, Chief Rig-

gins has served as the unit commissioner for Troop and Pack 76 as a member of the Far East Council. His accomplishments and awards are truly awe-inspiring, and I thank Chief Riggins for his contributions to our society not only as a Member of Congress, but as a citizen of Michigan, the United States, and the world.

HONORING CALVERTON NATIONAL CEMETERY AS 1996 TROPHY WIN- NER OF ROBERT W. CAREY QUALITY AWARD

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Calverton National Cemetery of Calverton, NY, for being recognized as this year's Robert W. Carey Quality Award winner.

The Robert W. Carey Quality Award is an annual award presented by the Secretary of Veteran's Affairs to recognize organizations within the Department which have implemented quality management in an exemplary manner, resulting in high quality products and services while promoting the effective use of taxpayer dollars. Named in memory of Robert W. Carey, Director of the Veterans Administration Regional Office and Insurance Center in Philadelphia, this award is the highest and most prestigious quality award presented to an organization by the Department of Veterans Affairs. It seeks to promote quality management awareness and implementation throughout the Department and to provide a model against which organizations can assess their quality transformation efforts and organizational effectiveness in delivering services. This award is used as an internal assessment tool and supports the Secretary's Performance Agreement with the President.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Calverton National Cemetery for their outstanding achievement and well-deserved honors.

THE RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1996

HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the Rural Law Enforcement Act of 1996. This bill recognizes that in spite of recent efforts to provide adequate funding and resources for law enforcement departments around our Nation, a significant segment within this population continues to be underserved. I am speaking about those departments that serve rural areas.

One-third of all Americans live in nonurban areas and 90 percent of all law enforcement agencies serve populations of fewer than 25,000 residents; 75 percent of all law enforcement agencies serve a population of fewer than 10,000 residents; 85 percent of police departments in America have 10 or less officers on the force. Yet statistics show that

fewer than 200 cities get the lion's share of Federal funding for combating crime. This would not be problematic but for the fact that while the national crime index for violent crime has been on a steady decline over the past 5 years, rural violent crime has increased over 35 percent from 1985 to 1995. It is in response to this trend along with the pleas for increased resources that I have heard from rural law enforcement agencies in my district that I introduce this legislation.

This bill seeks to enhance the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement and charges this Center to provide, among other things, the following resources for rural law enforcement agencies nationwide:

Training of law enforcement supervisors and personnel who serve in rural communities on how best to address those criminal issues that are unique to their rural areas, taking into consideration the limited resources available to these departments.

Funding for grants and contracts for Federal, State, and local units of government; as well as for public and private agencies, educational institutions, organizations, and individuals; to work together effectively in combating crime in rural areas.

The establishment of a clearinghouse and information center on criminal justice and law enforcement to provide a communications network to link rural agency heads to one another, around the country.

Consulting assistance to criminal justice agencies with respect to problem solving, training, and community outreach in rural law enforcement jurisdiction.

I have been in touch with law enforcement officials and community leaders in my home State of Maine regarding this legislation. From the community response coordinator for a domestic violence program in Bangor, to the U.S. marshal of Maine, to the sheriff of rural Aroostook County, to the former chief of police of Presque Isle, I have heard unanimous support for this legislation. The reasons for their support were unanimous as well—there are just not enough resources currently available for rural law enforcement to adequately address the needs of the populations they serve.

Providing public safety is a crucial part of the infrastructure that makes up our communities; allowing effective and impartial enforcement of the law is one of the most important functions of the Government. We look to law enforcement officials to adequately address issues of crime and violence in our communities, to know how to quickly assess situations and respond appropriately, and to reach out to other individuals and services in the community in efforts to learn about their concerns and about the resources available within their programs. I believe that this bill will make these goals into realities for our rural law enforcement agencies.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PUERTO RICO

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, Congress took dramatic action last month in the Small Business Job Protection Act

(Public Law 104-188) by eliminating the principal tax incentive for economic development in Puerto Rico, section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code. While I supported this measure, it was unfortunate that we could not use this opportunity to construct a long-term replacement incentive program, as urged by Puerto Rico Governor Pedro Rossello. I believe it is very important that we return to this subject in the next Congress to build a new long-term economic incentive for Puerto Rico using as its base the new section 30A of the Tax Code, which we established in the small business legislation.

There is consensus that the job creation incentives in section 30A, while a useful start, do not provide the dynamic incentives needed by the 3.7 million American citizens of Puerto Rico to become economically self sufficient, along with Ways and Means Committee Chairman BILL ARCHER, I would like to work with Governor Rossello and other elected leaders of Puerto Rico to develop a sound long-term economic program to achieve this goal.

Although section 936 has been eliminated because its benefits were deemed overly generous in the current budgetary climate, the last chapter for Puerto Rico economic incentives has not been written. I look forward to working in the next Congress toward long-term, effective incentives that foster new investment and create high-quality jobs in Puerto Rico.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM BROWER

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note the recent retirement from the Blade newspaper of Toledoan, William Brower, a well-known veteran journalist of more than 50 years. He became one of the first African-Americans to work for a daily Ohio newspaper. He was officially recognized this year by the National Association of Black Journalists for its Lifetime Achievement Award.

A Wilberforce University graduate, Bill began his journalism career writing for African-American newspapers in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Richmond, VA. Hired by Toledo's newspaper, the Blade, in 1947, Bill began as a general assignment reporter. Throughout his years with the paper, he held positions covering the police, courthouse, and education beats, and served as an assistant city editor, news editor, and associate editor. His thrice weekly editorial columns covering politics, sports, and topics of interest to African-Americans became a staple of Toledo area news.

In 1951, he was awarded a Pulitzer Prize nomination for a series of stories written after a tour of 20 States on the conditions experienced by black Americans. In 1971, he followed that story with a series, "Black America—20 Years Later," which won him a Robert F. Kennedy Foundation Award.

The National Association of Black Journalists paid tribute to Bill for his "pioneering spirit" and "outstanding leadership in the media industry." The same can be said of his role in our community. Bill Brower and his wife Edna have been groundbreakers, trailblazers, and voices of strength and wisdom in Toledo. Their dedication to one another continues to

be a source of inspiration to us all. His writings have often required us to look at a reflection of ourselves, and in doing so, have moved us to become better people.

No commendation could sum up fully half a century of journalistic achievement. But in honoring his life, the Blade has endorsed independent thought and the advancement of our common heritage as a free people.

ETHNIC TENSIONS CONTINUE IN THE BALKANS

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, as the international community awaits analysis of last Saturday's Bosnian elections, it is now time to focus the spotlight on the other ethnic conflicts that continue to fester in the Balkans. A lasting peace in the region can never be obtained without a satisfactory resolution of the ethnic tensions there.

With that in mind, I commend the Congressional Human Rights Caucus for holding a briefing last week to report on the situation in Sanjak, a small region of the former Yugoslavia that is bordered on one side by Bosnia and on the other by Kosovo. Testifying at the briefing was Mr. Bajram Omeragic, president of the external board of the Muslim National Council of Sanjak. His statement provides an illuminating discussion of the plight of the Bosniac people of Sanjak, and why they believe the international community must come to their assistance.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BAJRAM OMERAGIC

I.

Mr. Chairman an Distinguished Members of the Caucus. It is an honor for me to testify before you this morning to discuss the problems facing the Bosniac people of Sanjak, a region of former Yugoslavia that has largely been ignored by the international community. We are grateful for the growing interest in Sanjak among Members of the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate.

We have suffered in relative obscurity until now, and you are helping us generate the attention our people deserve and recognition that the intolerable situation we face cannot be prolonged.

II.

On the eve of the elections in Bosnia Saturday, the eyes of America and the world are focused on the Balkans. Regardless of the outcome of the Bosnian elections, the struggle to achieve lasting peace and freedom in the Balkans has just begun. As U.S. mediator Richard Holbrooke said recently, the Bosnia elections do not constitute the end of the game, but rather the beginning of establishing democracy in former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Holbrooke's recognition that the Dayton agreement was incomplete and inadequate implies that there is indeed unfinished business that must be resolved. We agree with Mr. Holbrooke that a new Dayton-type international conference on former Yugoslavia should occur soon after the Bosnian elections to address the wide range of issues that were intentionally left out of last year's agreements.

The "Dayton II" agenda should include resolution of the status of the Sanjak region and other troubling, and potentially dangerous conflicts that must be resolved before lasting peace can be achieved in the Balkans.

As Western powers meet with Balkan leaders at the December London conference, the issue of Sanjak must be on the agenda of unfinished business.

III.

While the world focuses on the Bosnia elections Saturday, there is another election coming up that demands the attention of the international community and world news media.

On November 3, the citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that is Serbia and Montenegro, will go to the polls to elect federal leaders. In Sanjak, we have decided to participate in the elections.

A boycott by our people would mean that we would have absolutely no opposition voice in federal government decisions. We prefer to fight for change from within.

While we are committed to democratic and fair elections, the Belgrade regime is not. We have evidence that Milosevic is trying to rig the elections in Sanjak in favor of the Serbs. By arbitrarily changing the number of voters comprising an election unit, based on numbers of Serbs in each voting district, Milosevic is trying to steal the election in Sanjak. There are election districts in which 200 Serbs will elect candidates, while similar districts will require 2,000 Bosniacs to elect a candidate. Such undemocratic, unfair and illegal tactics must be exposed. This cynical manipulation of the election process should alarm the U.S. and other democratic nations.

The president of our Council, Dr. Sulkeman Ugljanin, is meeting in Sarajevo this week with Carl Bildt, the international community's representative in former Yugoslavia, to express our outrage at such tactics. We are urgently requesting international election monitors to observe and report on such election irregularities and abuses.

We call on the U.S. Congress to send observers to Sanjak to see for themselves.

IV.

Sanjak is a small region of Yugoslavia, some 8,687 square kilometers, bordered on one side by Bosnia and Kosovo on the other. Two-thirds, or 350,000, of our people are Bosniacs who have historically maintained strong ties to Bosnia.

Throughout its history, Sanjak has been subjected to a deliberate, premeditated campaign of brutality and repression at the hands of the Serbs and Montenegrins. Conditions became much worse since the Milosevic regime unleashed its campaign of terror against non-Serbs and Bosnia exploded into war.

In April 1992, the Bosniac people were expelled from the constitution of Yugoslavia. Bosniacs living near the border were subjected to "ethnic cleansing" even though they lived within Serbia.

Over 60,000 Bosniacs have fled our homeland, dispersed throughout Europe and America;

250 Bosniacs have been killed, kidnapped and/or disappeared;

In the townships of Priboj and Pljevlja, 51 villages have been ethnically cleansed with homes looted and demolished;

317 homes have been destroyed;

Over 17,000 Bosniacs have been subjected to some form of state military-police brutality and terrorism;

During 1993 and 1994, our political leaders, including Mr. Hadzic, were arrested and organized political processes were halted;

An arrest warrant was issued for the President of the Muslim National Council of Sanjak and SDA, when he was going to a peace conference in Geneva; he has been living in exile for three years.

Please allow us to remind you that Sanjak is the only territory in the Federal Republic

of Yugoslavia where citizens do not have freedom of movement. People from Priboj and Pljevlja are forbidden from returning to their villages from which they were expelled.

Many Bosniac citizens have been sacked from their jobs with state companies, leading to a serious humanitarian situation in the country.

V.

I can tell you today that President Ugljanin will return to Sanjak before the end of this month. When he does, we are afraid he could be arrested by Yugoslav authorities. This must not be allowed to happen.

We appeal to Members of the U.S. Congress and parliamentarians around the world who are committed to political freedom and liberty to join us in an unprecedented demonstration of support for democracy. We invite Members of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus to come to Sanjak, to accompany President Ugljanin as he returns, and to lend their opposition to the antidemocratic Yugoslav regime at this critical time.

We encourage U.S. and international journalists to shine the revealing spotlight of media coverage on the Yugoslav autocratic, repressive and undemocratic regime.

We need your help, and we need it now.

VI.

There are other peoples in the Balkans who have suffered tremendous hardships and atrocities, confirmed by dozens of investigations and reports by officials such as Tadeusz Mazowiecki, former U.N. Special Rapporteur for human rights in former Yugoslavia, and his successor, Mrs. Elisabeth Rhen. Reports from the U.N. Human Rights Commission, U.S. State Department, Amnesty International, Helsinki Watch, and many others have documented the Serbian-Montenegrin reign of terror and human rights violations.

In 1991, the Muslim National Council of Sanjak encouraged all young men from Sanjak and other parts of Yugoslavia not to participate in the war in Slovenia and Croatia. We have chosen a path of peaceful resistance to achieve a special status or autonomy within Yugoslavia. So far, the international community has not addressed our problem, in spite of the fact that we have chosen peaceful means to achieve that goal. That is a bad message for the future.

While we accept, if not fully understand, why the Dayton Agreements focused solely on the situation in Bosnia, now is the time to look beyond Bosnia to the range of ethnic problems that will cause continued unrest in the Balkans until they are satisfactorily addressed.

In Dayton, the United States assumed a leadership role toward seeking peace in the Balkans. We applaud that leadership, and ask that you now take the next steps to begin soon after Saturday's elections. On the agenda should be a special status for Sanjak which recognizes the rights and freedoms of our people.

We seek:

Natural equality within former Yugoslavia;
A special status (autonomy) as a mechanism to achieve national equality;

The maintenance of the "outer wall" of sanctions in Serbia-Montenegro until the status of Sanjak is resolved;

Return of the OSCE permanent mission to Sanjak to help establish the necessary conditions for observing elections.

An end to political persecution such as that in Novi Pazar, our capital, where our elected political representatives have no freedom of movement. Their passports have been confiscated by Serbian police, making it impossible for them to travel. They are forced to come to so-called "informative

talks" with the Serb authorities during which they are abused and terrorized.

U.S. pressure on the War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague to charge those who destroyed 51 villages and kidnapped and killed Bosniac people in Sanjak.

VII.

Since 1991, the world has witnessed in the Balkans the worst crimes against humanity since World War II. At the War Crimes Tribunal meeting in The Hague is demonstrating, the overwhelming preponderance of atrocities have been committed by the Serbs, in quest of a "Great Serbia." With the Bosnian elections Saturday a key benchmark in implementation of the Dayton agreement, the future is far from settled.

Indeed, the elections with the expected fraud, manipulation, intimidation and incompleteness will most likely perpetuate the confusion and fall short of moving toward a unified Bosnia.

The Bosnia people of Sanjak have endured a lot, and while we are prepared to negotiate our fate in good faith, we call on the United States of America, the one champion of human rights and political freedom in the world, to come to our aid.

Thank you, again, for providing us this opportunity to appear before you today. We are prepared to respond to your questions.

IN HONOR OF HELEN L. SEVERNS

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Helen L. Severns, who passed away May 2, 1996.

Born and raised in Decatur, IL, Helen Severns was a pillar of the community who served in countless ways up to the very day of her passing.

The daughter of the late Russell Waggoner and Goldie Waggoner Watson, Helen Severns was an active member of the Concordia Lutheran Church. She was a tireless volunteer for the Retired Senior Citizen Program, Meals-On-Wheels and other civic groups, including being given a lifetime membership award from the Parent-Teachers Association.

Being a political volunteer was perhaps the most colorful thread she wove into the fabric of her hometown. Helen Severns began her remarkable career when she served as Democratic election judge from 1972 to 1976. She was a precinct committeewoman from 1976 to 1992. She coordinated Macon County for Senator PAUL SIMON, was a member of the Independent Democratic Women's Organization, served as cochair of the Illinois Electoral College in 1992 and represented Illinois as an elector to President Clinton's inauguration in 1993.

Despite all of these lofty achievements, Helen's greatest joy was when her daughter won her first State Senate race. I have been honored to serve in the Illinois State Senate with Senator Penny Severns and to share the responsibility of dealing with the issues important to our many mutual constituents. With Penny and Helen Severns, the apple did not fall far from the tree.

Helen Severns is survived by her husband, Donald, her sons Donald Severns, Jr. and

Rodney Severns, and her daughters Patty Severns Love and Penny Severns. She is dearly missed, but we are comforted by her memory and inspired by her legacy.

LEO BALCER INDUCTED INTO THE MICHIGAN POLKA MUSIC HALL OF FAME

HON. DICK CHRYSLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. CHRYSLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Leo A. Balcer.

Leo A. Balcer was born in Bay City, MI, in 1932. Keeping with a family tradition of music, Leo became a first-rate accordion player. I am pleased to witness Leo Balcer become the newest member of the Michigan Polka Music Hall of Fame.

From playing with the "Melody Makers" in Bay City St. Stanislaus High School, Leo continued his musical career in the U.S. Air Force in 1952. His dance bands were fabulous entertainment, and were competitive in band contests in the United States and abroad.

After graduating from Michigan State University in 1960, Leo and his family settled in the Lansing area. Soon, Leo and his seven piece band became a cornerstone of the mid-Michigan music scene. Leo has brought joy to thousands of people as he led his band to restaurants, bars, dance clubs, and community events.

Leo's career has not been confined to the United States. Along with performing competitively in Libya while in the Air Force, Leo has performed twice in Austria at the International Polkafest.

I salute the musical accomplishments of Leo Balcer, and commend him for his years of dedicated entertainment to the people of Michigan and around the world. In the words of our Polish forefathers, "gratulacje!"

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT OF 1996

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, this replacement bill contains an amendment which was meant to be incorporated into H.R. 3244, the District of Columbia Economic Recovery Act of 1996. Only because of the rush to get H.R. 3244 in on April 15, 1996, income tax day, was it omitted from the bill. This amendment is not an unusual provision. As is often the case with a bill which strives for particular effects, this amendment provides a mechanism to measure those effects. The primary importance of this amendment is to provide for course corrections, if necessary. Because no bill of this kind has been attempted before, unintended consequences could arise and changes may be needed. The data the Treasury will provide will alert Congress of any need for changes or improvements in the bill based on actual experience.

THE ETHICS PROCESS

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I offer these comments in response to those submitted by my dear friend, the ranking member of the Rules Committee, Mr. MOAKLEY, late last week. Mr. MOAKLEY was continuing the dialog about our ethics process and I wish to respond directly to his comments.

I am delighted to know that members of the minority are now engaging in a productive discussion about the need to review—and consider changes to—our current ethics process. As I have said for some time, it is my view—shared by many of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle—that the process is broken and needs comprehensive reform.

Of course the existence and authority of the Ethics Committee is provided for under rule X, which is the unique province of our Rules Committee. I agree that matters relating to this committee and its functions are best addressed without partisanship and with the best interests of this institution in mind. All of my efforts to date in attempting to bring about constructive change in the current process have been made in a spirit of bipartisan cooperation.

The Rules Committee included a commitment to review the ethics process, as prescribed by House rule X, in our oversight plan for the 104th Congress. I refer interested observers to the Government Reform and Oversight Committee's report from March 1995 which incorporated the oversight plans of all committees as required by rule X(2)(d). Specifically, the Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process' intentions with respect to the ethics process can be found on page 169 of that report, which states that "the subcommittee intends to review the mandate of the [standards] committee as established in rule X, clause 4 as amended by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 and the manner in which its members are chosen and required to serve." That particular oversight recommendation was made as part of our committee's overall oversight agenda, and adopted by voice vote of our committee with no complaint by the minority on February 14, 1995.

Since that time I have made several efforts to proceed with what I have always believed would be a bipartisan review of the current process, followed by a bipartisan discussion of options for reform for the next Congress. I had many conversations with our subcommittee's ranking minority member, MARTIN FROST during which he expressed continued reluctance to proceed on this subject. In fact, we conducted a lengthy written correspondence as well, and in deference to him and to the apparent wishes of the Democrat leadership, I postponed our formal review several times. I did, however, proceed in my capacity as a Member of this House in late January of this year and put forward House Resolution 346, embodying my own ideas about ways in which the process should be revised.

At that time, Chairman SOLOMON released a statement that said: "We are honoring the request of the ranking minority member on the Goss subcommittee, Mr. FROST, by not proceeding with hearings at this time. But I think

we have an obligation to begin to gather reactions and suggestions from Members and persons outside the Congress on these proposals so that we are prepared to proceed with formal hearings later this year."

It has always been clear to me that ethics process reform should be a bipartisan effort and should be based on input from all points of view. I don't think there is any disagreement on that point. In fact, during our committee's unprecedented hearings to take input from Members and outside witnesses about ideas for building upon the changes that were made to our rules in this Congress as we prepare for the 105th Congress, it became clear that many Members already have developed ideas about improving the ethics process.

The purpose of all of my efforts on this subject is to move the review process forward in a productive manner so that we do not find ourselves in the position where Members want change yet we are locked into the current process for another whole Congress. It is my view that there is advantage to having Members involved in that effort who have had frontline experience with our current process.

I look forward to working with all my colleagues on a bipartisan basis in addressing this issue.

HONORING THE HUNTINGTON
BREAST CANCER ACTION COALITION

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary work of the Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition. This coalition has been instrumental in escalating our awareness about the high rate of breast cancer throughout the Huntington community.

The Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition conducts town meetings, provides breast exam workshops and distributes educational literature. Moreover, this important organization works with the Suffolk County Department of Health Services to provide yearly mammograms at St. Hughes of Lincoln Church in Huntington Station. The success of this independent, grassroots organization has been studied around the world. In fact, the Huntington organization has inspired the creation of the Tokyo Breast Cancer Action Coalition.

The coalition was created on October 12, 1992, by a group of women led by Karen Miller, who cared deeply about the high rate of breast cancer in their community and had been affected personally by this most serious condition. These women educated their families, friends, and neighbors about various prevention and early detection measures. By 1993, the organization had opened administrative offices. Today, the Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition has 1,500 active volunteers, each of whom is committed to putting an end to this serious condition. The organization has sent a woman's breast health survey to 68,000 households throughout Huntington. So far, they have compiled 26,000 responses in their computer data base. The coalition eventually wants to use these findings to help determine the cause of the high rate of breast cancer in Huntington. At a dinner on October

1, the coalition will honor the following members who truly demonstrate the selflessness and compassion of an entire organization.

Michael Miller, who is the husband of the founder of the coalition, has been an outstanding leader in our fight against breast cancer. His wife's struggle with breast cancer has led him to nearly a decade of outspoken advocacy. Mr. Miller has owned and operated the A-OK Appliance Co. for 33 years. He is also an active trustee of his synagogue. Michael Miller has lived happily on Long Island with his wife and three children since the 1960's.

Denise Kleinman, another Coalition activist, has been working toward the creation of a Breast Cancer Awareness Clinic. Her lifetime of work truly represents how one individual can make such an extraordinary difference. This former New York City teacher has been involved in both her local PTA and in her synagogue. She is also a volunteer for Island Harvest which collects excess food and distributes it to the needy on Long Island. Denise Kleinman currently resides in Dix Hills with her husband and three children.

Carol Caruso has been one of the most active members of the Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition. Both she and her husband have donated substantial resources from their family business in order to support this worthwhile cause. Her actions demonstrate how a local business can work alongside a volunteer organization in order to further the common interest of an entire community. Carol Caruso has also been an active volunteer in the Multiple Sclerosis Foundation. She currently lives in Oyster Bay where she enjoys the company of her six grandchildren.

The Huntington Breast Cancer Coalition truly represents the ideas of compassion, community and determination. Their selfless actions will help others overcome their struggles with breast cancer. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring these extraordinary individuals and the outstanding work they have done for their community. The organization's dynamic leaders and dedicated volunteers should serve as a model for us all.

WE CAN NO LONGER WAIT FOR
MENTAL HEALTH PARITY

HON. PETER A. DEFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, Americans are tired of being discriminated against by their insurance company. Mental health parity language included in the VA-HUD appropriation bill was recently endorsed by an overwhelming majority in the House. Nearly five million men, women and children suffer from a severe mental illness. Yet, only 2 percent of the mentally ill receive insurance coverage. Unfortunately, greed seems to be the driving force behind efforts to deprive so many of our friends, relatives and neighbors of this basic care.

We cannot wait any longer to subject mental health benefits to the same annual and lifetime caps as those for physical health. Currently, private insurers place lifetime limits of \$1 million for cancer, heart disease, diabetes, and tuberculosis but lifetime limits on mental illness is typically set at \$50,000 or less. This

disparity is a straightforward solution that will provide financial relief.

A study conducted by Coopers & Lybrand indicates that mental parity legislation would save over \$16 million in Medicaid costs annually. People who exhaust their current health care benefits are forced to fall back on the Federal health care system. This is certainly not my idea of responsible fiscal management of our public health care. America's insurance companies can well afford to equalize caps for both mental and medical conditions. We have waited long enough for this comprehensive, financially prudent approach to health care reform. By providing parity for mental health benefits, we are helping millions of Americans move closer toward meaningful recovery. I urge all of my colleagues to listen to the voices of concerned citizens and guarantee mental health parity for all those in need of long-term treatment.

RECOGNIZING OLYMPIC ACHIEVEMENT AND WOMEN'S ATHLETICS

HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to recognize the outstanding accomplishment of a gifted athlete and special constituent of mine. Her name is Diane Madl. She is a talented field hockey player and coach. Diane is also an Olympian. At the Atlanta games, she helped the U.S. women's field hockey team to a very respectable fifth place finish. All of Maine is rightfully proud of Diane's selection for the U.S. team and of her performance at the centennial games.

Perhaps more importantly, however, Maine people are grateful for her work at the University of Maine in Orono. As an assistant field hockey coach, Diane serves as a teacher and mentor to many female athletes. Along with head coach Terry Kix, Diane is helping to build a strong athletic program; one that is instilling valuable lessons in each woman associated with it.

Diane's commitment to excellence in the Olympics and at the University of Maine, as well as her dedication to female athletes and belief in all the good that athletes can do is deserving of our recognition, and a heartfelt thank you.

CONGRESS MUST PRIORITIZE STUDENT FINANCIAL AID AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned that as the budget process for fiscal year 1997 comes to a close, whether through an omnibus appropriations bill or by normal appropriations bills, this Congress may not sufficiently prioritize student financial aid and education programs. As we all search to balance the budget, let us not forget the heavy burden that our educational institutions have for preparing today's youth to lead America in the next century.

I understand that cuts will inevitably be made, and many of the President's funding requests will not be met as we wind our way through these budget debates. However, to those Members who feel it is necessary to balance the budget by eliminating Goals 2000, Perkins loans, and Healthy Start while also slashing funding for Pell grants, teacher training programs, and Safe and Drug-Free Schools, I must ask that you reexamine your values.

For example, consider the words that Tomika Harris of Fayette, MI wrote as she applied for a summer scholarship for needy students at the University of Southern Mississippi. In response to the question, "What impact will the loss of financial aid have on your educational goals and what does financial aid mean to you?", Ms. Harris gave us an insight into how important financial aid and a higher education are to today's youth:

The loss of financial aid will have a dramatic impact on not only me, but also my peers. In my community, there is mostly lower middle class and poverty stricken people. However, most of the kids want to continue their education, but because we have low employment rates, we depend on financial aid terribly to attend a higher education institution. If Congress takes financial aid away, that will be more students on the streets probably selling drugs instead of learning in a classroom. To me, financial aid is not money to go to college, but an opportunity for success.

Perkins loans, Pell grants, Goals 2000, Healthy Start and many of these other programs serve as primary vehicles to lift by State out of the poverty that has consumed generations of bright, young minds. Even now, I can hear the voices of the mothers and fathers I see each weekend in Mississippi telling me that they know their child will have a chance to end the cycle of broken dreams if he or she can only get a Head Start. Now, just as years of hard work by teachers and public officials have helped Mississippi and this Nation to finally begin throwing off the heavy shrouds of poverty, do not send us back into an abyss of shattered lives and undereducated minds.

Each of us has a duty as elected official to heed these voices. Listen to them, they are the children of today hoping for tomorrow.

TRIBUTE TO THE TOWN OF NEW BEDFORD

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize the town of New Bedford on the occasion of its 200th anniversary celebration.

New Bedford, located in northern Lawrence County, was settled in 1796 by James, Thomas, and Andrew Black. The Black family established a 400-acre tract which today encompasses the entire town of New Bedford. The town itself was named for Dr. Samuel Bedford, whose Bedford claim included portions of land in Mercer and Lawrence Counties.

The original town, designed by Daniel Inbody, was laid out in 1818, and consisted of 89 lots. In 1827, a post office was established

and other early enterprises included a grist mill, pottery, tavern, tannery, creamery, and distillery. The first school in the area was situated at Hopewell in the old building erected by the Presbyterian congregation. The town of New Bedford was a well-known stopping place for stage and mail coaches traveling between Mercer and Youngstown, OH.

A beautiful, rural area, New Bedford lies hundreds of feet above the water level of the Shenango River. This close-knit community is home to some 300 residents, many of whom can trace their roots of the founding families of the town. Such early entrepreneurial spirit is today reflected in the pride, patriotism, and virtues of the citizens of this outstanding town. It is a pleasure and an honor to congratulate them on the occasion of this historic celebration.

PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM TO MORRIS UDALL

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, two weeks ago, President Bill Clinton awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom to our former colleague, and my good friend, Morris Udall. I can not think of a more deserving recipient of our nation's highest civilian award.

Mo represented the 2nd District of Arizona in Congress for 30 years, coming in as a young upstart bent on dismantling the old seniority system and leaving as one of our most revered senior Members.

Mo served as Chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee for fourteen years. He was instrumental in leading the way for the enactment of landmark legislation protecting the environment as well as the rights of American Indians and those living in the U.S. Territories.

Some of the laws which now stand as a testament to Chairman Udall are: the Alaska Lands Act, the 1984 Wilderness Act, the 1982 Nuclear Waste Management Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Indian Child Welfare Act, the Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1989, the National Trails System Improvements Act of 1988, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, and the Compact of Free Association with the Trust Territories of the Pacific.

Mr. Speaker, Mo Udall was so successful in getting legislation passed because he was a master at building coalitions out of diverse interests. I am inspired each time I sit in the Morris K. Udall hearing room of the Longworth House Office Building where Mo served and presided for three decades. Mo's portrait looking down at us from its perch over the fireplace reminds me of the fairness, humor, and dignity with which he ran the committee. The issues before the Interior (now Resources) Committee have always been contentious. But Mo Udall was able to bring us all together to make the important decisions on how best to protect our precious natural resources for future generations.

In 1976 Mo ran for President of the United States. Many say his incredible wit and unabashed kindness got in his way. He simply would not attack his opponents. After coming in a close second in numerous primary battles, Mo stepped back and refocused on the environment. He also put his carefully collected notes together and authored *Too Funny to Be President*, a compilation of some of his favorite campaign stories and political humor. I think he wrote this book so he could just hand it out each time one of us came up to him and ask him to tell a story just one more time so we could get it straight and then use it ourselves.

Mo is a World War II veteran and played professional basketball for the Denver Nuggets; he is also an attorney and private pilot. Mo lost one of his eyes in a childhood accident. His basketball prowess was so unaffected by this disability that one sport reporter claimed the false eye to be a myth.

Mo's stories are legendary. He made us laugh, he made us think, and he made this Nation a better place for our children and our children's children. As we get caught up in this contentiousness and tumult of this Congress, we should ponder one of Mo Udall's most oft repeated lines: "Oh Lord, may you help me today to utter words which are soft and tender—for tomorrow I may have to eat them."

Mr. Speaker, today our friend Mo Udall remains in a nursing home not far from here. Parkinson's Disease has rendered this excellent communicator unable to regale us with his wisdom and his wit. Yet his good deeds here will be long remembered, just as they so appropriately earned him the Medal of Freedom.

Congratulations, Mo, on receiving the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

DEFENSE BREAKS COMMITMENTS TO GUAM

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, in the past four weeks, Guam has shown once again its immense value to the projection of our national interests in the western Pacific. Guam is the base that launched the B-52s against Iraq. Guam is now the temporary home for over 2100 Kurdish refugees who were evacuated from Iraq. And Guam may be called on again in the coming days to do even more to help with the Kurdish refugees.

Guam is the reliable partner for United States interests in Asia, indeed the world. But recent actions of the Department of Defense threaten to undermine this partnership, and to determine the good will between the people of Guam and the military.

Today DoD sent a letter to the Chairman of the House Committee on Resources objecting to certain provisions of my bill to return excess federal land to the people of Guam. The basis of the DoD objections cause us to wonder if any progress has been made in Guam's efforts to return excess lands over the past twenty five years.

In 1993 and again in 1994, I hosted two Guam Land Conferences that DoD participated in. The first land conference, held on Guam, allowed our people to make a direct

plea for land no longer needed by DoD. The second conference built on the initial good will as we discussed actions to be taken to return land.

It used to be our common ground to agree that DoD should in fact give up land it no longer needs. In preparing for the Guam Land Conferences, DoD prepared a comprehensive study detailing its needs for the future—a study drafted by operational commanders in the Pacific and on Guam. Now we learn today that past assurances by a whole array of military officials over the past twenty five years are no longer valid. Now we learn that DoD does not know what its land needs are, and in fact, would rather not return land to the people of Guam, preferring instead to give its excess holdings to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

It is impossible for Guam to make a case for excess lands if we do not know what DoD's needs are. It is troubling if DoD does not know itself what it needs are. But it is even more ridiculous, if just for the sake of the Fish and Wildlife's interests, DoD would now repudiate its own report issued just seventeen months ago by the operational commands where releasable lands were listed in great detail acre by acre.

We are told today that DoD prefers to give land to the Fish and Wildlife Service just so that it may take these lands back at some indeterminate point in the future for some unknown contingency.

Yet, I would point out that all the operational commanders who gave their input to the 1994 Guam Land Use Plan did in fact consider all their needs for any credible contingency. It is now amazing to me that the Department of Defense has surrendered its military planning functions to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

I want to enter into the record the three taskings that the Guam Land Use Plan addressed:

- (1) Review the requirements for military land holdings based on foreseeable mission taskings and force levels;
- (2) Develop a comprehensive plan for all DoD land requirements on Guam which considers combined service use of property where feasible; and
- (3) Identify opportunities for functional consolidations and joint use arrangements, and address environmental considerations that affect land use.

Nowhere in the Guam Land Use Plan is there any mention of giving excess lands to the Fish and Wildlife Service for some unknown contingency. But now that Congress is considering legislation to give the people of Guam the first right of refusal for any excess Federal land, DoD suddenly remembers that this is what they want to do with excess lands.

This is wrong. This is unfair to the people of Guam who have been the most accommodating community for the needs of our national security.

We cannot make progress on land issues on Guam unless we deal with the issues in a forthright and open manner. We cannot accept double dealing and broken promises. We cannot let a special interest, the environmentalists, and their narrow agenda define and not influence the entire relationship between the people of Guam and the military bases.

That is what happened today in the DoD letter to Congress. I hope that those who are serious about solving land issues to ensure the future good will of the people of Guam to the

military presence on our island will work with us to undo the damage done by this DoD action. After this latest crisis with Iraq passes, Guam will be called upon again to serve the national security interest. If we want to have a reliable partner in Guam, we have to work to return unneeded land to the people of Guam.

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,

Washington, DC, September 24, 1996.

Hon. DON YOUNG,

Chairman, Committee on Resources, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request, the Department of Defense provides the following views on H.R. 3501, the "Guam Land Return Act."

The Department of Defense opposes enactment of Section 2 of H.R. 3501. Section 2 would give the Government of Guam a priority over Federal agencies with respect to the acquisition of Federal real property declared by one agency to be excess to that agency's needs. Specifically, Section 2 would amend the Organic Act of Guam to require the Administrator of GSA to transfer to the Government of Guam, at no cost, all Federal real property on Guam declared excess by any Federal agency, notwithstanding the possibility that another Federal agency may have a demonstrable need for that property. In this way, the proposed bill would, in effect, trump the existing GSA property disposal process.

Our principal objection to Section 2 is that it represents a piecemeal approach to the resolution of issues currently being discussed with the Guamanians in the context of a draft Guam Commonwealth Act. The Guamanians, through Mr. John Garamendi, Deputy Secretary of the Interior and the Administration's Special Representative for the Guam Commonwealth negotiations, have proposed a draft Guam Commonwealth Act for consideration by interested Federal agencies. (An earlier version of this draft was introduced in the 104th Congress as H.R. 1056, the "Guam Commonwealth Act"; the draft under consideration in these negotiations has evolved significantly from that which remains before Congress.) The Department of Defense has been actively engaged in discussions and is working with all concerned parties to develop a mutually satisfactory position on all issues presented in the draft Guam Commonwealth Act, including those concurrently presented by Section 2 of this bill. Because the disposition of excess Federal lands on Guam is being addressed in the context of negotiations on the draft Guam Commonwealth Act, and because resolution of this issue is closely linked to other land issues presented by the Guam Commonwealth Act, the Department of Defense believes Congressional action on Section 2 of H.R. 3501 is not appropriate at this time. We recommend instead that this issue be considered only in the context of the more comprehensive Guam Commonwealth discussions. The Department of Defense is committed to making every reasonable effort to reach a mutually satisfactory resolution of all the issues presented by the draft Guam Commonwealth Act, and to that end will continue to participate cooperatively in interagency discussions of that draft Act.

In the event Congress elects to consider H.R. 3501 outside of the Guam Commonwealth discussions, the Department of Defense has several more specific concerns with enactment of Section 2 as currently drafted.

The Department of Defense currently relies on the flexibility inherent in the GSA land disposal process to ensure the viability of current and future missions. The existing process allows the Department of Defense to transfer lands not presently being actively

managed for core needs (e.g., certain safety and buffer zones) to another Federal agency to further that agency's mission, yet retain the ability both to protect continuing operations on retained lands and, under certain limited circumstances, obtain access to the transferred lands to meet national defense contingencies. This flexibility is critically important to the Department of Defense and the nation. While the Department is quite willing to discuss with Guam alternative ways of providing this needed flexibility, the Department believes these discussions would more profitably take place in the context of the overall Guam Commonwealth proposal.

In addition, Section 2 is unclear with respect to its effect on existing Federal environmental laws. As currently drafted, it is difficult to reconcile the requirement of Section 2 for the immediate transfer to Guam of all excess federal lands with the requirement of Section 120(h)(3) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) that all necessary environmental cleanup actions be in place and operating successfully before property may be transferred from Federal ownership. In order to meet the requirements of Section 120(h)(3) of CERCLA, the Government of Guam must be prepared to wait until all necessary cleanup actions have been taken (which may—depending on the complexity of the situation, the risk presented, and the availability of resources—take several years).

In summary, the Department of Defense opposes enactment of Section 2 of H.R. 3501 as currently drafted. While we prefer resolving this issue in the context of the Guam commonwealth discussions, if Congress elects to consider H.R. 3501 at this time, we request that it consider the attached redrafting of that bill. I am forwarding a letter expressing similar views on S. 1804 (which contains language identical to Section 2 of H.R. 3501) to Senator Murkowski, Chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and Senator McCain, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Readiness Subcommittee.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to the presentation of these views for the consideration of the Committee.

Sincerely,

JUDITH A. MILLER.

Enclosure.

GUAM LAND USE PLAN UPDATE

The island of Guam is strategically located at the boundary between the Pacific Ocean and Philippine Sea, and has been an integral part of the U.S. military's base support complex since World War II. Guam is a major logistic, communication, surveillance, and weather center in the Western Pacific, and is becoming more important as a training area for units assigned to the island, as well as transient units.

The intent of the Guam Land Use Plan Update (GLUP 94) is to:

Review the requirements for military land holdings based on foreseeable mission taskings and force levels.

Develop a comprehensive plan for all DOD land requirements on Guam which considers combined service use of property where feasible.

Identify opportunities for functional consolidations and joint use arrangements, and address environmental considerations that affect land use.

The study area for GLUP 94 includes all land currently owned by the Department of Defense (DOD) on Guam. This amounts to a total of approximately 44,800 acres of land. Of this, about 24,500 acres are owned by the

Navy and 20,300 acres are owned by the Air Force. The total DOD land holdings constitute approximately 33 percent of the total land area of Guam.

Projected base loading requirements provided the major focus for GLUP 94. The Air Force's current personnel loading is 2,500 persons (PN). No personnel loading changes are anticipated in the near- or long-term, although there is a need to maintain an adequate footprint on Guam to accommodate the Air Force's contingency plan for the Pacific Region. The Navy's current authorized personnel loading is 7,700 PN. Reductions in the near-term are expected to occur due to the closure of Naval Air Station (NAS) Agana and the transfer of supply ship operations from military control to the Military Sealift Command (MSC). These actions would result in an estimated loading of 5,600 PN. Based on the recent decision to temporarily relocate the VQ-1 and VQ-5 squadrons to CONUS, this figure will decrease to approximately 4,600 PN. Neither the Air Force nor the Navy have long-term land requirements to accommodate a potential rollback scenario.

[Note: During the final stages of the preparation of this report, potential changes to baseloading on Guam were announced as part of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process for 1995. These proposed changes were not incorporated in this report since the final decisions for BRAC 95 will not be final until Fall of this year.]

DOD land requirements were addressed through analyses of various functional areas. This effort was guided by an overall land use concept which recommended the consolidation of military activities in the northern and southern sectors of the island. Such a concept would create more efficient operations and lower operational costs. The result of the functional analyses was the identification of lands which are currently developed and required for military use, in addition to undeveloped areas that are impacted by DOD missions (i.e., training areas, explosive safety zones, electromagnetic interference/hazard zones, and aircraft safety zones). The process also identified areas not required for DOD mission requirements.

An overview of land release recommendations is presented in Figure ES-1. Recommendations of this study propose the release or potential release of an estimated 8,207 acres. This includes 3,670 acres of land owned by the Air Force, and 4,537 acres owned by the Navy. When combined with 3,200 acres previously identified as excess, the DOD footprint on Guam is projected to decrease by about one fourth.

Several major steps must be completed prior to final disposal of the property. First, plant account holding activities need to submit reports of excess, environmental certification forms and McKinney Act checklists to the Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (PACNAVFACENGCOM) via their chain of command to the major claimant level. Environmental baseline surveys may be prepared to complete the environmental certification forms. The next step is to request Washington, D.C. approvals for disposal actions. Then, legal property descriptions and easement boundaries must be established. The above tasks may require one and two years to complete, respectively. The initial environmental baseline surveys will cost approximately \$520,000, and could be higher if follow-up studies are required. The cost of preparing property descriptions will be approximately \$300,000.

Following the environmental baseline surveys, environmental mitigation studies (including clean-up analyses, cultural resource surveys, etc.) would be conducted in order to determine necessary environmental mitiga-

tion actions and timeframe for completion. It should be noted that property disposal actions for contaminated areas must be deferred until environmental mitigation studies and clean up actions are completed. For example, any military land listed on the National Priority List (NPL), which includes all land owned by the Air Force on Guam, must be first certified clean by the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

TRIBUTE TO JOHN LOCKHART, LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE FOR THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY OFFICE OF EDUCATION

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the retirement of John Lockhart, who later this month will complete a distinguished career in education spanning nearly 30 years, including the last 20 as the legislative advocate for the San Diego County Office of Education.

As legislative advocate, John Lockhart has been charged with a multitude of difficult tasks: following education legislation both in the California Legislature and in Congress; working closely with local, State, and Federal officials in San Diego County; coordinating with superintendents, trustees, and staff of the San Diego County School District; and organizing an endless number of programs, briefings, and workshops.

For all of these responsibilities, John Lockhart has had one goal: to improve the education of elementary school students in San Diego with leadership and service. As a former member of the San Diego School Board, I can attest to the fact that John Lockhart has achieved this goal year after year. The entire San Diego County educational community will remember John for his efforts to improve the educational quality of our schools.

John began his career in 1957 as a science education researcher for the National Science Foundation. He next served as executive assistant to the chief lobbyist at the National Education Association.

Beginning in 1966 he was an educational systems specialist at Litton Educational Publishing in Washington, DC. He later served as vice president of the Taber Management Co. in Washington, DC, where he helped education clients with membership, funding, and program promotion, and was involved in the marketing of multimedia materials in applied behavioral sciences.

John has also worked for the Washington State Department of Public Instruction and the Colorado Education Association.

Since his arrival to San Diego in 1977, John has become a highly respected member of the Association of California School Administrators. His contributions as legislative advocate for education in San Diego County will forever be remembered and appreciated. I ask all residents of San Diego County to join me in saying "well done" to a true leader and advocate for education.

40TH ORDINATION ANNIVERSARY
OF FATHER STANLEY CZARNOTA

HON. DICK CHRYSLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. CHRYSLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Father Stanley Czarnota.

Father Stanley Czarnota was born in Wolka, Poland, in January of 1933 in a small village located along the largest river in Poland. He is the youngest child of Frank and Helen, and he has two sisters, Mary and Jessica.

Father Czarnota graduated from high school in 1951 and then attended Catholic Lubin University. In 1956, he received his degree in theology and was ordained a priest on December 22, 1956. He worked in Poland as an assistant pastor and then pastor at Borowicz, located near the Russian border.

Relatives from both Fr. Czarnota's mother's and father's family reside in the United States. His father spent 10 years in Michigan before returning to Poland. In 1976, Father Czarnota's family came to America and fell in love with this country. After receiving permission from his bishop in Poland, Father Czarnota applied for permanent residence in the United States. He was accepted in the Lansing dioceses and began working in this area. On August 6, 1981, he became a citizen of the United States of America. He described the event as "an unforgettable day, a very special day in my life, a day I will never forget and will always treasure."

Father Czarnota has always stated that he had the marvelous opportunity to repay this country for adopting him by accepting a commission in the U.S. Navy on May 15, 1988. On September 29, 1996, Father Czarnota will celebrate his 40th ordination anniversary as a priest.

A former commanding officer in the Navy stated, "Father Stanley no matter where he works has left a very important message with many people. No matter what task, and there are many in various areas, his work with the youth or older community have left a healthy and lasting impression of encouragement and always going out of his way to improve or be helpful with the individuals when needed."

Father Stanley Czarnota is well known in Flint, Ann Arbor, Detroit and Lansing for his work with the refugees from Poland. His work has been fulfilled when he saw newcomers pursue their dreams in America and succeed in many fields of work, not only for themselves, but also for their families.

His motto is quite simple: "Don't worry, be happy."

THE MANAGED CARE ORIENTATION
AND MEDICAL PROFILE
ACT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce "The Managed Care Orientation and Medical Profile Act."

For the past decade, the Medicare and Medicaid programs have been joining the national movement to managed care. Medicare enrollment in capitated Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) jumped from 441,000 members in 1985 to almost 3.5 million beneficiaries as of March 1996. Medicaid enrollment in managed care has been more dramatic as States have received Federal waivers to enroll almost all of their Medicaid recipients in HMOs.

The growth in managed care is largely due to the aggressive marketing practices of managed care plans. HMOs place financial incentives on door-to-door agents to enroll as many new members as the plans can handle. Medicaid HMOs even stake out food stamp offices targeting would-be enrollees with free gifts and high pressure tactics.

Unfortunately, these practices put some of our most vulnerable populations at severe risk. Consumer advocates have reported that Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries are often enrolled without understanding what they are signing. Some unscrupulous health plans even prey on non-English speakers or the mentally handicapped. As a result, many new enrollees are left clueless as to how their health plan works or how to access care while the HMOs begin receiving payments from the government for care they are not providing.

Once an individual is enrolled, Medicare sends the HMO somewhere between \$300 and \$700 per month (depending on the region of the nation) to maintain the health of that person and to treat them when they are sick. In many cases—perhaps most cases—Medicare can spend thousands and thousands of dollars on behalf of an enrollee before that person ever visits the HMO. In the meantime, the health of the enrollee can actually be deteriorating and more serious problems can be developing.

The legislation I propose today address this problem by making HMOs more accountable for the lives they enroll. In order to enroll new patients, HMOs would have to fulfill the following requirements before payment begins:

First, conduct an orientation meeting with the new enrollees introducing them to managed care and clarifying where to access care, which benefits are covered, and all payment structures including deductibles and copayments.

Second, conduct a preventive screening as defined by the Secretary and an immunization assessment for children.

Managed care claims to be effective because it works with the patient to "manage" health and prevent illness. When the government is paying the bill, we ought to demand that plans live up to this promise by mandating the orientation and medical profile before their payment begins. In the medical profiling encounter, the HMO can begin to work with the enrollee on issues such as diabetes, lack of immunization, obesity, smoking, alcoholism, pre-cancerous skin conditions, high blood pressure—the whole range of potential health problems that a good HMO should know about their enrollees and be working to improve.

The August 1996 issue of New York's United Hospital Fund newsletter "PolicyLine" shows why the idea of requiring a meeting and work-up before we start paying HMOs makes a great deal of sense:

Even if specifically required to assume certain public health responsibilities, however, managed care plans may not yet have the experience or systems to fulfill their responsibilities, as experienced in Wisconsin demonstrates. Five years into its managed care initiative, Milwaukee experienced a measles epidemic. According to Paul Nannis, Milwaukee Commissioner of Health, the city had 1,100 cases of measles in 1990, mostly among disadvantaged preschool-aged children. Eighty-three percent of these children were in HMOs; three of them died. Subsequent analysis revealed that of all the preschoolers enrolled in the HMOs, two-thirds were not appropriately immunized. In the wake of this crisis, the department of health provided 20,000 shots in a ten-week period, 55 percent of them to children enrolled in HMOs.

In analyzing the events that led to the crisis, Mr. Nannis said that the independent practice associations that were operating as managed care organizations had not fundamentally altered the way they delivered primary care services. Simply renaming the existing system managed care and changing the reimbursement process for physicians who continue to practice medicine the same way they always have done does not magically manage anybody's care, said Mr. Nannis.

While the Milwaukee example refers to a Medicaid managed care type program, I believe its lessons apply more broadly. As the article continues, Mr. Nannis is quoted as saying

*** public health agencies [read: HCFA] and HMOs need to be at the same table before initiatives start. Managed care plans should be expected to provide uniform data on enrollees including prevalence and cause of mortality, morbidity, and disability; timing and frequency of immunizations; and effectiveness of interventions.

HMOs and managed care can be a wonderful thing for the health of the American people—but only if people know how to use their HMO and only if their HMO works with them to prevent the minor problems of today from becoming the medical catastrophes of tomorrow.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 26, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 2

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings to examine renewable fuels and the future security of United States energy supplies.

SR-332

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to examine the Federal Emergency Management Agency response to Hurricane Fran.

SD-406

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the regulatory activities of the National Indian Gaming Commission.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Immigration Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

SD-226

CANCELLATIONS

SEPTEMBER 26

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Aviation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the status of air service to small communities.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226